





## HOME NEWS

## Union fails to agree formula on Cunard

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

A formula to end the dispute between the National Union of Seamen and Cunard ran into difficulties last night when a special meeting of the union executive broke up after five hours without agreement.

The formula was worked out earlier yesterday after talks spanning three days in which both sides sought an end to the dispute over Cunard's plans to transfer two of its cruise liners to flags of convenience.

Union negotiators took the formula to the executive meeting, but after sometimes heated discussions no agreement could be found. The meeting will be reconvened this morning.

Talks have been held against the background of the union's threat of action against all 19 ships in the Cunard fleet and the possibility of a one-day strike by all members next Monday.

Lord Mathews, chairman of Cunard, said that if the dispute was not settled he would consider selling the fleet, or transferring it to foreign registration in an attempt to reduce costs.

The Cunard Princess, one of the liners at the centre of the dispute, is already flying the Bahamian flag. It is on a Caribbean cruise after the dismissal of British ratings who were dismissed at the end of its last cruise refused to leave the ship.

Union leaders had also threatened to take action against the company's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

## Westminster Medical School wins reprieve from merger

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Westminster Medical School won a temporary reprieve from the London University senate last night when the future of the capital's 12 medical schools was discussed.

The future of the practical medical course at King's College Hospital, London, which was threatened with closure, will also be reconsidered, the meeting decided.

The senate did not accept the recommendations of the university's joint planning committee which said that Westminster Medical School should merge with Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and that the King's College course should close.

Instead they voted to encourage mergers between those schools that had expressed a wish to do so but left the future of the other schools to be decided by themselves.

Over-provision of preclinical places in the university, which had led the joint planning committee to recommend the closure of the course at King's College, should be reconsidered before next February's senate meeting, it was decided.

The university said that Westminster Medical School would not be forced to merge with any other school but that its future would be considered again by the university court next week when the joint planning committee's plan would be re-examined. The school's future would also depend on what the Department of Health and Social Security decided should be done with Westminster Hospital.

The proposals considered last night arose from the Flowers

committee report published last February which recommended that London's 34 undergraduate and postgraduate medical institutions should be rationalized.

It proposed mergers between the midical schools of the London and St Bartholomew's, Guy's, King's College Hospital and St Thomas's; St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith; and University College Hospital, the Middlesex and the Royal Free.

It suggested that Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and St George's should stand alone and that Westminster Medical School should close.

The joint planning committee modified the proposals to suggest that St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate medical school should remain apart, that the Royal Free be left alone and that the Westminster Medical School merge with the Charing Cross.

Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westminster College, London, who proposed that the joint planning committee's report not be accepted, said: "The senate in adopting the fundamental ideas of my amendment has greatly minimized the degree of disintegration which otherwise I would have anticipated."

Richard Ford writes: The Flowers committee report recommended that the 34 medical and dental schools be regrouped into six schools with a saving of at least £3m a year. It said there had been growing concern about the increasing constraints on medical and dental resources because of reorganization of the National Health Service in 1974.

Movement of people out of London was also considered.

## More viewers 'are likely to turn their aerials towards England'

## Welsh TV may be expensive farce, MP says

By Kenneth Coaling

The controversy over Welsh language television could end, after all the tumult and passion, in sheer farce. "Indeed an expensive farce," Mr Leo Abse, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, said yesterday at the start of the committee's inquiry into broadcasting in Wales.

Mr Abse said: "Already from the written evidence submitted we are bound to ask whether the present intention of the Welsh language fourth channel to commence its operation simultaneously with the general fourth channel will mean that still more viewers in Wales will turn their aerials to the Mendips, ATV and Granada."

"If it is correct that already 67 per cent of viewers in north-east and south-east Wales had erected aerials which point to those transmitters, and if it is correct that 200,000 households are on cable because otherwise they cannot receive transmissions from England, why, among English-speaking Welshmen, will be looking at HTV Wales and BBC Wales?"

"Are we embarking upon an exercise at huge cost, which may give Wales an extended and needed Welsh-speaking programme, but leaves BBC Wales and HTV Wales stranded, talking to themselves?"

Mr Abse said the committee believed the time had already come to discuss the possibility of a single Welsh-speaking channel, which would be a farce, he said.

The committee began its hearings by taking evidence from officials of the Independent Broadcasting Authority. In a written submission, the authority said that the Welsh language proposals were likely to give rise to a feeling of deprivation by viewers.

This will be strongest among non-Welsh-speaking viewers, who will lose the opportunity to see much of an additional channel available elsewhere in the United Kingdom. There are already complaints that the presence of Welsh language programmes deprives viewers in Wales of networked English-language programmes they would prefer.

Mr Abse said the committee was anxious to find out what the demand was in Wales for Welsh language programmes. He added that he was surprised that the IBA had not carried out research on the subject.

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## Scots' lion rampant changes its spots

By Michael Horne

A three-year hunt for the wild beast of Camnash ended in shameful disaster yesterday when the offending animal walked straight into a trap deep in the Scottish Highlands.

The beast, which acquired a taste for sheep during its life on the run, was pronounced a mountain lion by Mr Ted Noble, the canny farmer who captured it.

A local newspaper bid for the exclusive picture rights and police at Inverness, 30 miles away, sent batteries of lighting equipment and as many wildlife experts to examine the creature.

"It was a wild, natural history picture," said the photographer, "but the lion was a wild and unclaimed lion, roaming the Highlands that the beastie got many a local kill into a twist."

Six hours after its capture, police disclosed that the animal was merely a puma.

"We have lots of cats up here," explained the police officer. "It must be the porridge. It puts muscles to sleep."

The beast is thought to have been abandoned by its owner about three years ago when the Dangerous Wild Animals Act forced people to apply for a licence from the local authority. All that remains to be done is to find its mate. Other pumas have been identified.

The puma's freedom came to an end when it was enticed into a cage by a sheep's head dangling from a pole at the entrance.

A veterinary surgeon was called to tranquilize it and last night the animal, of a sandy-grey colour and about the size of an Afghan dog, was prepared for transport to a wildlife park about 40 miles away at Kincraig.

The trap was set eight months ago after Mr Noble, of Kincraig, Camnash, reported his puma was being disturbed. As the months went by and daisy daisies of the cage produced nothing, Mr Noble was beginning to doubt himself.

But he was always encouraged by Mrs Noble, who said the puma was a wild beast, not a dog. She has reported seeing the beast on several occasions.

Mr Noble said after the capture: "People were beginning to think I was a bit mad. I was so obsessed with capturing this animal, I am pleased to have caught it but I am sorry to have deprived it of a grand life. It was a destructive animal, having killed sheep and sometimes people."

But when the beastie had been identified last night Mr Noble was not to be found for comment.

## A stronger Treasury proposed

By Peter Hennessy

Mr. Peter Hennessy, a senior Treasury official, said last night that a new and improved Treasury might operate if, as he widely expected, it absorbed the functions of the Civil Service Department (CSD) under the instruction of the Prime Minister.

Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, said that the Treasury's advice on the administration of the Civil Service was "very good". He said that the Treasury's advice on the administration of the Civil Service was "very good". He said that the Treasury's advice on the administration of the Civil Service was "very good".

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## Engineers accept 8.2% amid fears on firemen's claim

By Our Labour Editor

Government strategy for the containment of public sector pay rises was seriously undermined last night by the publication of earnings figures that point to increases for firemen of twice the official single-figure limit.

Under the formula to end the nine-week firemen's strike two years ago, their wages are automatically tied to the movement in the top quartile of manual average earnings. That agreement yielded rises of 20 per cent last November, and the government's Underpinning Strategy suggests a similar settlement is justified this year.

Disclosure that average manual earnings are running at £129 a week, about £23 a week more than the qualified firemen's rate, could not have come at a more embarrassing time for the Cabinet.

Ironically, the Government's public sector strategy was bolstered yesterday by the largest group of workers in the private sector. Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers voted by 28 to 24 to accept 8.2 per cent, a proposed 2.2 per cent settlement.

That vote by the national committee of the AUEW's section, "to acknowledge the state of the industry" and is expected to be endorsed by the full Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions today. It will then come into operation on Saturday, and minimum rate from £73 to £79 a week.

Engineering union leaders who recommended the single-figure deal argued that the first priority was to save jobs.

## Press barred from Militant Tendency annual meeting

By Ian Bradley

Journalists are to be excluded from the annual conference of the Militant Tendency group this weekend. The four-day conference begins on Saturday at the Spa Royal Hotel in Bridlington, North Yorkshire. About 700 people are expected to attend.

Mr Lynn Walsh, the deputy editor of Militant, which describes itself as "the Marxist paper for Labour and youth", said yesterday that the meeting was a rally for people who sold the paper.

He said: "The meeting will be private because it concerns the policies and promotion of Militant. It is not unusual for groups of like-minded people to discuss their affairs without the capitalist press being present."

The meeting would discuss the Labour Party's leadership election, he said. Militant, which claims a circulation of 20,000 within the Labour Party, strongly supports the creation of an electoral college made up of 40 per cent trade unionists, 30 per cent MPs and 30 per cent constituency Labour parties.

Mr Richard Vosse, publicity officer for Bridlington, confirmed that the Spa Royal Hotel had been booked for the group's annual conference. He said that the Militant Tendency had come to Bridlington last November.

## New search by police for missing children

A couple who claimed they gave two of their children away more than 10 years ago were again interviewed by police yesterday.

Twenty officers began digging up the garden at the home of Mr Harry Frost, aged 54, and his wife, aged 33, in High Street, Hanging Heaton, West Yorkshire. Police had already dug over the garden, but all they found were the remains of two dogs.

Mr and Mrs Frost say that a couple adopted the two children in the late 1960s and emigrated to Australia. Since then nothing has been heard of Harry, born in 1926, and Helen, born in 1947.

## Irish are buying contraceptives 'by the gross'

Irish people were buying contraceptives "by the gross" yesterday in an attempt to beat new family planning restrictions. From next Saturday only married couples with a prescription will be allowed to obtain contraceptives in the Irish Republic.

Some clinics, however, have indicated that they will continue supplying them if they do not face prosecution and fines of up to £5,000.

Under the new law, contraceptives may be imported. The manager of a family planning clinic reported unprecedented demand. He said: "People are buying contraceptive sheaths by the gross."

## Dan-Air enters the cut-price fares contest

By Craig Seton

Dan-Air has joined the cut-price fares contest. The airline, which has routes to a series of lower fares, cheap day returns, and a 25 per cent discount offer to pensioners on normal fares. The new fares will come into operation this weekend.

Dan-Air, an independent British airline, will reduce fares on its predominantly business "link city" routes, offering savings of up to 30 per cent in some cases. The fare from Newcastle to Manchester drops to £25, from £35, while the fare to Cardiff from £51 to £40.

The Civil Aviation Authority has also given Dan-Air permission to reduce fares on domestic services, where the existing tariff structure is being retained. Glasgow to Bristol-Cardiff fares will fall from £55 to £47.50; Glasgow to Leeds-Bradford from £40.50 to £35.50.

Cheap day returns will be introduced from London to Aberdeen and Newcastle, available on any flight. The London-Aberdeen trip will cost £38, or £15 off the regular fare and the London-Newcastle fare will be £58, a drop of £11.

## Teachers' union 'outraged' by Burnham offer

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers yesterday expressed outrage at the Government's suggestion that the Professional Association of Teachers, whose members have pledged never to go on strike, should be given a place on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

The NUT, which claims to represent a majority of the 470,000 teachers in England and Wales, received a letter from the Department of Education and Science yesterday stating that the Secretary of State had agreed to a new arrangement for admitting the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT) to membership of Burnham, and is disposed to provide one place for the association in addition to the existing membership.

The NUT and all the other teachers' unions have been asked to submit their views to the Government by November 7.

## Charges against Broadmoor staff 'unjustified'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, should reaffirm that he has total confidence in the work of the doctors and nurses at Broadmoor and other special hospitals, Mr William van Straubenzon, Conservative MP for Wokingham, said yesterday.

Addressing members of the special hospitals division of the British Officers' Association at their annual meeting at Broadmoor, he referred to "unjustified" accusations of brutality made against doctors and nurses by MIND, the mental health charity, which he described as "a strongly political organization".

If the minister did not reassess that he had total confidence in the staff, "he may find he has on his hands a situation as potentially difficult and dangerous as that which at present faces his colleague, the Home Secretary", Mr van Straubenzon said.

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## Kidney patients' benefit restored

By Diana Geddes

The Government has decided to restore sickness benefit to kidney patients needing dialysis treatment for two or three days a week. New rules introduced last month disqualified those whose sickness benefit anyone whose incapacity lasted less than four consecutive days.

In a written parliamentary reply yesterday, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, announced that a new Bill would be introduced to restore benefit for kidney patients.

## Higher education curb 'unhelpful'

By Diana Geddes

The Commons Select Committee on Education, which had been asked to examine the same issue, came out on Tuesday against any more government control in higher education and in favour of continuing to allow informed student choice to be the main determinant of course provision.

The unit for manpower studies says that past attempts to increase the supply of certain types of graduates had not been very successful. A few students appeared to have been influenced by general statements about the country's needs, or by the provision of additional places in certain subjects.

Some students were guided

## Weather forecast and recordings

By Our Political Staff

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## HOME NEWS

### Labour left-wingers seek to extend power in Barnsley

From Ronald Kershaw  
Barnsley

Moves are afoot in the left-wing dominated general management committee of Barnsley Constituency Labour Party to wrest control of the election of the leader of the Labour group on the council and chairman of the council committee from councillors and place it in the hands of an electoral college.

Moderates were last night campaigning a resolution from the Rockingham branch.

It demands that all future leaders and chairmen should be chosen by an electoral college in which the district Labour Party and the Labour group would have equal representation.

Barnsley Metropolitan District Council has 47 Labour members and 19 opposition members; the Labour members have the voting strength to place whomever they wish in committee chairmanships.

If the resolution is carried, outsiders from the district party will have a say in the selection of Labour chairmen; only the vote of the councillors nominated by outsiders for a chairmanship would be needed to ensure his election.

Moderates fear that is the

latest move in attempts to ensure left-wing domination of local as well as national politics.

Moderate officials of Barnsley Constituency Labour Party were ousted by left-wing nominees last year in tactics generally attributed to Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire arm of the National Union of Mineworkers, who backed party meetings with delegates from miners' branches.

A forerunner of what the Labour group may be in for was seen on Tuesday when moderate Labour councillors were forced by a vote of 19 to 18 to back a proposal to impose a supplementary rate of 6p in the pound.

The moderates wanted instead to try to effect savings of £1.5m.

Left-wingers in the district party are clearly looking for a confrontation with the Government.

The council has so far budgeted for the money market to average out at about 12½ per cent interest, and believes that if interest rates drop as expected its forecast may come within reasonable limits and an additional 6p rate would not be necessary.

### Equity stays in the Archers' act

By Kenneth Gosling

The funeral of Doris Archer, whose life ended peacefully at Brookfield Farm on Monday, takes place at 10 o'clock this morning at 40 Ambrose parish church, and the event will be heard by regular Archers listeners on BBC Radio 4 this evening.

It will not, however, take place quite as the script writers planned, because of the intervention of Equity, the actors' union, which objected to a recording made at Cherting church, Warwickshire, as the congregation were not union members.

Because of the ban the singing of Psalm 121, "I will lift mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," will be deleted, but the organ introduction to the psalm will be left in, because the Cherting organist is a professional musician.

Expressions of sympathy for the Archer family, and for the actress, Mrs. Berriman, who played Doris Archer, and has written out of the series since the death of her husband, were received by the BBC at Birmingham yesterday.

There was also an application to the BBC for a recording to be made for the job of housewife to Dan Archer.

A Blackheath man, moved by the demise of the matriarch of Archers, asked to have the recording in the deaths in the Times.

The death appears, however, today's announcement of a man after it was explained that Doris Archer did not die of an official death, however genuine her may have appeared to the thousands of listeners to the running series.

### Barman pays the price of crown court trial

Our Correspondent

In Our Correspondent

Barman Traylen, a barman, committed petty theft, was on trial at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for election to the jury on charges to which he pleaded not guilty, and ordered to pay costs of up to £400.

He had admitted under-riding the cash register at the British Legion Club in Haverhill, Hertfordshire, and Recorder Brian Watling gave a warning that people close to the court could expect to be the privilege of going to crown court.

People should learn that if they are guilty of a criminal offence, the sooner they own

### Hemp value 'lost by prejudice'

By a Staff Reporter

Legalising hemp and its derivatives, including cannabis and marijuana, could produce important environmental benefits and save Britain millions of pounds of imports of paper and textiles, it was claimed yesterday.

According to the current issue of *The Ecologist* magazine, which is devoted largely to the need for "hempathy", the plant's enormous value as an economic crop has been neglected because of what Mr Richard Goldsmith, the editor, described as a "sickeningly hypocritical" attitude towards a harmless drug.

Hemp produces better quality paper more efficiently than wood pulp and without the associated pollution, the authors of the supplement say. Its cultivation in Britain could cut timber imports by a half and also reduce the £461m bill for imported textile fibres, helping towards self-sufficiency in both.

Hemp and its derivatives also have a considerable food value; the seed oil, for example, is high in calories. There are also many applications in medicine.

Yet despite those benefits and the prospect that hemp could help to halt the disappearance of the world's forests, its production is largely prohibited at a time when there is growing evidence of a commercial cover-up of the health hazards of chemicals used widely in food production.

Mr Donald Aiken, author of one of the articles, said: "Hemp provides the only example of an economic crop of major importance which has been almost entirely lost as a result of prejudice and superstition."

### Appeal over tenancy dispute

Our Agricultural

respondent

ral landowners appealed to the court yesterday to have their dispute about right to inherit removed to the county court, and ordered to pay costs of up to £400.

He had admitted under-riding the cash register at the British Legion Club in Haverhill, Hertfordshire, and Recorder Brian Watling gave a warning that people close to the court could expect to be the privilege of going to crown court.

People should learn that if they are guilty of a criminal offence, the sooner they own

The association seeks repeal of a 1976 measure giving the heirs of tenant farmers the right to inherit their parents' tenancies. An effort to agree on a joint recommendation failed last year.

The association's claims that the system has led to a shortage of tenancies is disputed by the union.

### an 'cannot ndle' clear power

Kelvin Spencer, chief of the Ministry of Energy, said yesterday that Britain's nuclear programme, said yesterday: "Drop it. Mankind cannot handle it."

Increased knowledge of the risks had forced him to change his mind over the issue, he said.

Kelvin, aged 82, was taking after the launch of a book about the risks of nuclear energy. From his home in Haverhill, he said: "Drop it. Mankind cannot handle it."

### Atom waste protests 'misconceived'

From Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Newcastle upon Tyne

Attempts by the Atomic Energy Authority and the Institute of Geological Sciences to obtain permission to drill 19 experimental boreholes as part of the Government's research programme for disposing of highly active nuclear waste have not been welcomed by landowners, Lord Silcock, QC, said in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

Opening the case for the authority in a planning inquiry for drilling in the Cheviot Hills, a national park area, Lord Silcock suggested that opposition was based on misconceptions.

The purpose of drilling was to study the properties and

### Proposals to redevelop riverside site seen as a menace to town's elegance

### Council accused of planning Richmond as an office centre

By John Young

Planning Reporter

An application to redevelop a large riverside site in Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, will shock the town council's planning committee. The site is the most controversial element in a development plan for the town centre, which has attracted strong opposition and is to be the subject of a public inquiry next month.

The dispute has political overtones, and because of the town's historic character, its wealth of beautiful buildings and its importance as a tourist attraction, it has more than local significance.

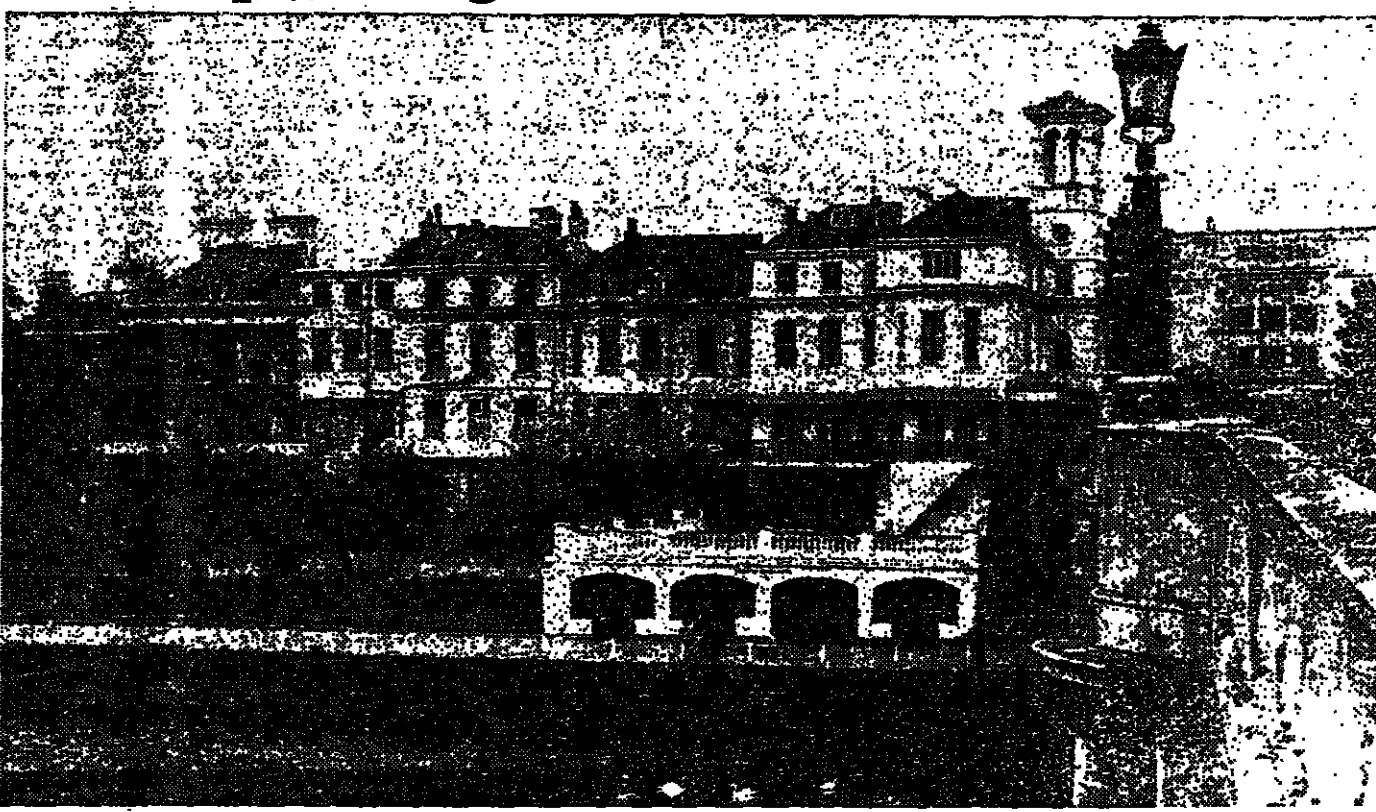
Richmond, with its neighbours, Kew and Twickenham, is an oasis of elegance in London's otherwise bleak ring of suburbia. Opponents of the plan accuse the council of an insensitive determination to turn it into an office centre, and of ignoring tourists' needs and the growing affliction of heavy traffic.

Since the last borough election in May, 1978, seven councillors have resigned from the ruling Conservative group in protest against its alleged high-handedness. Three have returned to the fold, but the other four continue to oppose its policies.

Moreover, the Liberals have succeeded in eroding what was formerly a Tory bastion. In 1968, the council is now composed of 28 Conservatives, 20 Liberals and four independents. In Richmond itself (the borough also includes Twickenham) Liberals held 15 of the 22 wards, and in last year's general election, against the national trend, the Conservative majority fell from about 5,500 to about 2,500.

"Rebels", now independents, Anthony Mozley and Crispin Shaddock, attribute the swing almost entirely to environmental issues. We have a very active and articulate electorate", Mr Shaddock points out. "It is not surprising that disillusioned Conservatives turn to the Liberals. The council went so far as to attack the Richmond Society for daring to criticise its proposals, and of course it all rebounded on them."

Mr Mozley, who resigned the whip after being voted off the highways committee, says he



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Palm Court site. Its future to be the subject of a planning inquiry.

was perturbed then at the way council decisions were being arrived at.

His basic disagreement was over traffic, which he thought his fellow councillors appeared to be encouraging rather than restricting, but he also objected to what he considered to be their unduly close links with developers.

Since then two loans to property companies by the local Conservative Association

have been repaid, and a councillor has resigned as trustee of a development fund.

But Mr Mozley and his supporters still maintain that Richmond is quite unsuitable for further office growth.

Mr Sidney Grose, a former mayor and now chairman of the council's policy and resources committee, agrees about the need for more office space, but says: "But how do we do it? The two or three hotels we have are always full, yet when-

ever we point this out to hoteliers none of them seems interested."

"We have a number of large sites in the borough which need to be developed, and there seems no way of getting them off the ground without some substantial office content. As for traffic, the council did propose a management scheme, with partial pedestrianization, but after consultation the public rejected it, in my view mistakenly."

### In brief

#### The fruits of nostalgia

Mr Giuseppe Spataro, aged 50, nostalgic about the wines of his native Sicily after 25 years in England has imported 15 tons of grapes to his home in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

"Once you have tasted Sicilian wine you never forget", he said. "I want some of my friends to share the experience and we plan to have a party when the wine is ready."

#### Murder charge man found hanged

Roy John Greenly, aged 39, who was awaiting trial charged with the murder of Albert Smith, aged 58, his cellmate, was found hanged with strips of sheeting in his cell at Brixton prison, south London, yesterday.

#### £90,000 crash damages

Mr Thomas Jacobs, aged 42, father of five children, of Walling Road, South Stoke, near Reading, Berkshire, was awarded £90,000 agreed damages in the High Court, London, yesterday for "catastrophic" injuries in a road accident which had left him virtually one leg and one arm.

#### Belvoir mining plea

A plea to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to save the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire, from National Coal Board plans for three large mines was made yesterday by the Alliance, a group representing the principal private objectors to the scheme. It delivered a petition of more than 102,000 signatures at 10 Downing Street.

#### Big haul of poisons

Enough strychnine and cyanide to kill more than 100,000 people was among two tons of drugs and poisons hoarded in a warehouse in Nottinghamshire, as a result of a campaign by health authorities in Nottinghamshire.

#### Rapist hunt in oil area

Detectives hunting the M5 rapist visited oil depots in the Taunton area of Somerset yesterday in an attempt to trace the man who has attacked 19 women in six years. Victims say his clothes smell of oil.

#### Duchess fined £40

Sally Duchess of Westminster, aged 70, was fined £40 by magistrates at Whitminster, Gloucestershire, yesterday for driving at 30 mph on the M5.

#### £5m Poppy Day aim

The Poppy Day Appeal was launched yesterday by the Royal British Legion. It aims to raise £5m this year.

### Endangered species pact 'being undermined'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Inadequate monitoring by signatory countries, including Britain, is seriously undermining the main international convention regulating trade in threatened wildlife species, the first large-scale analysis of the convention's workings shows.

The analysis has been made by a London-based conservation group for the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which covers almost 1,000 species. About 60 countries are party to the convention.

The unpublished analysis, details of which will be given to the convention's next conference in Delhi in February, shows that the convention is failing in one of its main functions, that of providing an early warning system where trade patterns disclose a threat to a species.

The analysis of United Kingdom imports, disclosed to *The Times*, shows that in 1978, two years after Britain ratified the convention, 17 tons of green turtle meat and 12 live peacock-pheasants were reported by West Germany and Hongkong to have been exported to Britain.

Britain, however, registered a nil return for imports of those endangered species, as well as for imports of elephant and Canadian otter, both classed as vulnerable. Yet, according to Canada and India, 53,324 "pieces" of elephant, probably ivory, and 530 otter skins were exported to Britain.

But is inadequate record-keeping and enforcement in the United Kingdom, for example, which make it possible for fraud and corruption to operate in producer countries?

The convention was ratified in Britain through the Endangered Species Act, 1976, and is enforced by the Department of the Environment's wildlife unit, which issues some 15,000 import and export licences a year.

The department disputes claims that it is not properly staffed for that role and says every application has to be scientifically examined.

However, it acknowledges that mistakes have been made

**"We fought World War One in Europe. We fought World War Two in Europe. And we'd be happy to fight World War Three in Europe—rather than in the United States."**

Admiral Gene Robert Larocque, US Navy, retired.

One hundred American military sites make Britain vulnerable in a nuclear war

Successive governments have been so reticent about the scale and importance of the American presence.

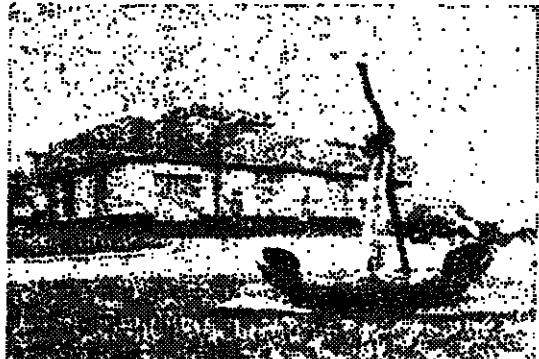
Now TV EYE, using sources published in America, Europe and Russia, has been able to build up, for the first time, a full picture of the American military involvement on British soil.

At the same time, America has radically altered its thinking on nuclear warfare—choosing to target its missiles on military rather than civilian targets.

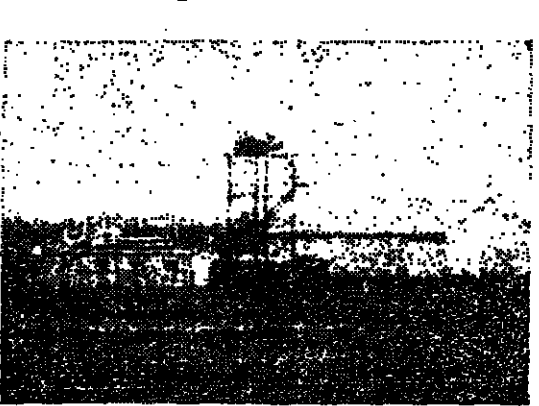
The question is, has Russia done the same?

**TARGET BRITAIN:**

**TV EYE ON ITV TONIGHT AT 8.30.**



RAF Brawdy, South Wales: The Ministry of Defence says it's a US centre for oceanographic research. According to TV EYE's evidence it's a vital US tracking station for locating Russian submarines.



RAF Machrihanish, Scotland: The Ministry of Defence says it's a NATO base for maritime reconnaissance. According to TV EYE's evidence it's also a store for nuclear warheads for US anti-submarine aircraft.









# HOME NEWS

## Labour rivals parade in jobs gloom

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

If the Labour Party were about to elect a national leader, it would be a potential Prime Minister there can be little doubt that Mr Denis Healey would be the overwhelming favourite.

But it was Mr Michael Foot, acting leader of the Labour Party, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who were the main contenders in the last night's unemployment debate in the Commons finally to life.

Winding up for Labour, Mr Foot produced a speech described by Mr Prior as "brilliant", although carrying, as he added, not one sentence on a policy that could be put to the country.

Mr Foot's speech was a mixture of the government with a mixture of Mr Healey versus Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or was it, even,

Mr Wedgwood Benn, as the first speaker from the back benches, versus all three?

One certainty, at least, was that unemployment was not high on the list of priorities for any of the main speakers, while at the end one could well sympathise with Mr John Silkin, another of the Labour leadership contenders, who voiced the view recently that the debate should not take place.

On this last day before the vote for the new leader starts, the only one of the Labour leaders with no opportunity in the Commons to star before his electorate.

Even Mr Peter Shore managing in the words of Sir Ian Gilmour, the Labour spokesman, to "parade around the padlock" earlier in the day as opposition spokesman on foreign affairs.

At the final count, however, it seemed that both Mr Healey and Mr Foot were to be elected.

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## Army camp is being prepared for prisoners

By Staff Reporters

While senior prison staff worked yesterday to prepare the new Frankland prison, near Durham, for its first intake of prisoners, expected today, the Army confirmed that a new camp for prisoners had been moved into Rolleston Camp, on Salisbury Plain, to prepare it for possible use as a detention centre during the present dispute.

Royal Engineers were yesterday erecting a 6ft chain-link fence round a large section of the camp to supplement the 10ft structure of wood and wire. The camp can house about 650 soldiers. There are 93 huts, some made of wood, but most of concrete and corrugated asbestos.

The 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, based at Bulford, Wiltshire, is in charge of security arrangements. Several other camps are being considered for use.

Mr Harold Hickling, aged 63, a magistrate at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, for 16 years, has resigned after hearing that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, would take over the authority of magistrates in some cases. Mr Hickling said: "I felt I would become a puppet."

Some other magistrates have protested about the new powers. Nurses at special hospitals for mentally abnormal offenders decided yesterday at their annual meeting not to join their prison colleagues in the dispute, although they sent a "full moral support".

Royal Assent: The Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill received the Royal Assent last night after passing through the House of Lords in three and a half hours (the Press Association reports).

The Home Secretary now has powers for a month to approve places other than prisons for detention, to release temporarily people remanded in custody, and to order early releases.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Why a trivial dispute has become a contest for control of prisons

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The prisons dispute is now more obviously what it always threatened to be, a battle over who controls them. In the war of words the Home Office are being presented as "goodies". They are the obedient servants of Parliament under Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, seeking to exert control for the most proper of reasons, to ensure that there is accountability to Parliament, and therefore to the public, for what happens behind high prison walls.

Meanwhile, back at the jailhouse the prison officers are allegedly hard men (and women), prepared to lock out people, including remanded prisoners, who are having to be accommodated elsewhere.

The officers refuse to accept the Home Office view that the May committee inquiry into prisons was a form of arbitration over the officers' claim for money for meal breaks.

In the eyes of the Home Office, the officers' claim cannot go to arbitration, because that has already taken place in the form of the May report. In any case, the prison officers are said to be already earning large sums, and the Government cannot afford extra payments.

The way forward is deemed to be through a new attendance system that will do away with arguments about meal breaks, because they will be taken into account as part of gross hours of work, once a new agreement is made.

The Department of Employment's earnings survey for 1980 shows that officers are called on to work an average of 60.1 hours a week, 20.1 of them as overtime, to make the prisons work. That brings their average gross weekly earnings up to £192, including those whose pay was affected by absence.

The May inquiry noted earlier that overtime worked by officers was more than three times that done by all men aged 21 and over, on work full-time, and more than twice that done on average by manual workers. Generally, few employees worked on average more than 60 hours a week.

Since the Home Office has made the May inquiry its Bible, it is worth seeing what it actually says in its report about the meal allowance issue. The dispute which led to the May inquiry being set up in November, 1978, had much to do with payment for breakfast breaks. The situation that led to settlements of £5.5m being made to meet claims in 1978 was at least to some extent of the Prison Department's own making, the May report says.

One of the claims now at issue is for payment for midday meal breaks in those prisons working one of the two attendance systems used in the service. The question is whether the

May committee's findings are so clear cut that there remains no possible doubt about them. The report says of two paragraphs in the code of instructions for prisons, with credible understatement: "The manner in which the relevant paragraphs have been drafted creates an unwelcome ambiguity."

But Mr May's findings are by no means clear cut. "We have found this claim very difficult to resolve," the report says. Referring to one of the "ambiguous" paragraphs (known as 7k) in the code of instruction, the report says that, although it contains no provision for payment, the fact that payments were agreed and made before the introduction of the paragraph into the code "provides ample justification for making them thereafter."

Was May a form of arbitration, as the Home Office claims? In reply to a claim at Liverpool for breakfast break payments which led to industrial action, the May committee is "unable to make any recommendation". And it states: "We were not prepared to set ourselves up as arbiters to make decisions upon any disputed issues applicable only to a single establishment."

Repeated warnings of coming crisis were ignored. The committee said it could examine the claims only if it was shown to involve issues of general principle and application.

A serious question remains. There is every reason to understand why Mr Whitelaw needs to exert control over what goes on in prisons, on behalf of Parliament and the public. But why are prison officers, generally regarded as part of the forces of law and order and responsible for peace-keeping in prisons, acting as they are over what many regard as a trivial issue?

Behind it lies a deep distrust of Home Office civil servants and a failure by the Government to heed warnings given repeatedly by the officers of a coming prison crisis and the pressures and dangers that they were facing.

Discontent with Mr May's findings cannot be fully understood without reference to "Management Review III", a Home Office document containing proposals which officers feel threatened the discipline of the service.

Under the plan, it is the right hand, the chief officer (roughly equivalent to the sergeant-major in the Army) was to be removed from his key position. The team concluded that Chief Officer posts should be limited to the function of perimeter controllers at busy local prisons.

In evidence to the May inquiry the Prison Officers' Association said the document forwarded to "a prison service of the future where uniformed prison officers were little more than faceless ciphers".

## Churkey recalls a lost flavour

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

Poultry breeders said yesterday that they had invented a new bird which recovered the lost flavour of the age before frozen broiler chickens. The "churkey", which made its first public appearance at the avian Hotel in London, is a small turkey injected with what breeders call "distilled essence of chicken".

The bird was developed in three years of research at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds by Buxted Poultry, one of the largest broiler companies in Europe. Mr Robin Riley, managing director, said: "Our main producer is an animal, not a sausage."

The "churkey" will weigh out as much as a large broiler chicken but will cost almost 10p more. The higher price will buy what Buxted calls "the flavour of old-fashioned barnyard".

Mr Pooley said that most of the criticism was aimed at the animal welfare campaigners that the company's "microturkeys" were reared with every modern comfort and convenience. The addition of salt, sugar, polyphosphate and a touch of quite magical "churkey" brought the bird into "churkey".

The bird is extracted from glowing strains of chicken. "Those who think we are rearing a product which is a bit of a laugh will be disappointed," Mr Riley said.

## Detention for soldier in fatal 'joke'

From Our Correspondent  
Southampton

A soldier asleep on sentry duty was shot through the chest by a blank round by a comrade who, instead of frightening him, a court martial at Bulford Camp, on Salisbury Plain, was told yesterday.

But the rifle was loaded and within 20 minutes Gunner Carlton Cocking, aged 21, was dead. Gunner Kevin Harris, aged 23, serving with 22nd Locating Battery, Royal Artillery, stationed at Parkhill, Wiltshire, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' detention. The sentence is subject to confirmation.

Gunner Harris, from Hull, told the court that he and another soldier were due to take over guard duty at 8 am at the ammunition compound in the jungle army camp at Belize, the Central American colony, last April.

When they arrived they were surprised to find no one there to challenge them. They went into the compound and found the two sentries asleep. They then decided to play the joke which went wrong.

Both took Armalite rifles belonging to the two sentries and stood over the sleeping wards.

Captain Nicholas Ratcliffe, his troop commander, said: "Harris sent to Belize as the best recruit in the troop, as a bonus for him. He is a hard working, loyal and very sincere soldier, and the CO would like to retain him in the battery."

## Faked photographs taken in 1970s

By Frances Gibb

Mr Erich Sommer, a company director, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he had been hoodwinked into building a collection of "Victorian" photographs of wells and street scenes which had been taken in the 1970s using child models.

He had stated what little standing he had on the collection, said to be by a Victorian photographer called Francis Herdwick, and if he had known in 1974 that the photographs were recent, he would never have paid £600 for 10 of them.

Graham Ovenden, aged 39, an artist, of Pantonbridge, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Howard Grey, aged 38, a photographer, of Stormont Road, Clapham, London, pleaded not guilty to conspiring between 1974 and 1978 to obtaining property by deception. Mr Ovenden also denies obtaining £1,140 from Mr Sommer by representing photographs taken in the twentieth century as Victorian.

The trial continues today.

## More than twice average level of overtime

The May inquiry noted earlier that overtime worked by officers was more than three times that done by all men aged 21 and over, on work full-time, and more than twice that done on average by manual workers. Generally, few employees worked on average more than 60 hours a week.

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## Britain behind Europe in supporting children

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Britain lags behind many of her European partners in providing support for children, according to the first study to compare systematically help through social security benefits, tax, education, health services and housing.

Compared with childless couples, the purchasing power of a family supporting two children on average earnings is raised in Luxembourg by £1,036 a year, in Britain, which ranks sixth of the nine European member countries on that measure, the same family receives an extra £439 a year.

The research, supported by the European Community, the Social Science Research Council, shows that all nine countries provide financial support for children; but the methods and value vary considerably.

Only Denmark does not have a universal family allowance or child benefit system without a means test, but it has the most progressive system in relation to income.

The research compares the values of the various systems for families of different sizes and income levels. On most measures, Britain comes near the bottom but above the rankings for Ireland and Italy, which are consistently the least generous.

Britain's comparative position improves in the lower income levels and in the help given to families with one child. The combined value of child support for a two-child family at average earnings last January ranged, as a proportion of net income, from 5 per cent in Ireland to 22 per cent in Belgium. In Britain the proportion was 12 per cent.

Child Support in the European Community (Macdonald and Evans, Estover Road, Plymouth, £6.95).

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## 'Bastard' system of block grants 'satisfies nobody'

Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

A new block grant to local authorities proposed by the Government was "a bastard system" which is going to satisfy nobody, Mr Thomas Gaulton, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday.

There was a shift away from the concept of a unitary grant, with emphasis on accountability, to direct control.

Caulcutt, addressing a meeting of the Association of Public Finance accountants, said that the justification for the Local Government Bill, which was giving its final stages in Parliament, was to give power to local government to control individual local authority

that followed policies it did not like.

"Not only is there the provision that central government actually specifies the right amount of expenditure for each local authority to levy and the right poundage to be levied, but there is also much increased power for central government to manipulate the rate of grant."

"We have seen a major shift in the balance of power between central and local government," Mr Caulcutt said. "County councils' plight: Low-spending county councils could suffer through the formula to distribute the Government's rate support grant under the block grant."

The particulars of each county council's financial position, said yesterday, were being considered by the Association of County Councils' finance committee.



The Duchess of Devonshire and Lord Hartington, her son, examining a painting of Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire from 1774 to 1806, by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the exhibition of family treasures from Chatsworth House. It opens at the Royal Academy on Saturday.

Report October 29 1980

Court of Appeal

Chancery Division

## Loan form needed 'for accounting' Search safeguard for petitioners

By General's Reference  
of 1980

The Lord of Appeal, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Stocker, and Lord Justice Goff, in a judgment delivered October 24, said that a person who dishonestly falsified a personal loan proposal which he then used to obtain a loan and which it used accounting process, falsified any document required for any purpose contrary to section 17(1)(a) of the Theft Act, 1968.

Court of Appeal so held in an appeal on a point referred by the Attorney General under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1972, "Where a person dishonestly with a view to gain for himself or another or to cause loss to another, destroys, defaces, conceals or falsifies any account or document made or required for any purpose contrary to section 17(1)(a) of the Theft Act, 1968."

The accused was charged in four counts, two of which gave rise to the question posed in the reference. They were in similar terms and each charged the accused with an offence under section 17(1)(a) of the Theft Act, 1968.

The trial judge ruled that the proposal form was used for an accounting purpose when the loan was made. The defendant was charged with falsifying the proposal form, but that at the time when it was falsified it was not "made or required for an accounting purpose" within the meaning of the section.

Were the proposal forms documents required for an accounting purpose within the meaning of section 17(1)(a)? The judge seemed to have based his conclusions on two grounds. The first was that the proposal form was not required for an accounting purpose until after it had been received and considered by the finance company and after the loan had been made.

side of the forms was used by the company to make up its accounts on the computer. The defendant was charged with falsifying the proposal form, but that at the time when it was falsified it was not "made or required for an accounting purpose" within the meaning of the section.

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In the present circumstances the borrower would be making the document for the purpose of his loan proposal to be considered, whereas, at the same time, the document might be required by the finance company for an accounting purpose. Could it be said that the document was so made or required for an accounting purpose?

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of a winding up petition was treated by the court as notice to all of the world of the petitioners' existence. Correspondingly, for many purposes, the court might treat a person presenting a petition as having done so at his own risk. The purpose of directing advertisement of petitions was to give knowledge of their existence to creditors and other interested parties.

For the present purposes the omission by Newman of their solicitors to make searches did not constitute sufficient reason to deprive them of their costs. In recent years a large number of petitions had been passing through the hands of the department which had been under heavy pressure of work.

The present case was one of the rare instances where, due to an oversight, information about a pending petition was not given by the department.

Accordingly Newman's petition was duly served on Dramstar and was advertised, and the papers were handed into the Companies Department. It was not until September 22 that Newman became aware of the first petition when their solicitors saw both petitions listed in the Daily Cause List for the ensuing legal term.

On October 13 the first petition came on for hearing and a winding up order was made. Newman's petition was before the court for hearing and in the circumstances had to be dismissed. Newman, however, claimed entitlement to the costs of their petition up to September 22.

## Group dyes seal pups pink to prevent cull

From Ronald Faux  
Kirkwall

Conservationists have sprayed hundreds of grey seal pups in Orkney and the Western Isles with an indelible pink dye to make their pelts worthless.

The spraying, by the Sea Shepherd Fund, was intended to prevent a cull of 2,000 pups by 10 licensed hunters, due to begin tomorrow. The group said that the dye would be harmless, but other conservation groups denied that. Mr Norman Henning, of the Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, demanded last night that further spraying should be prevented. He said spraying could cause a pup to lose its scent and to be abandoned.

A defence solicitor, Mrs Gareth Pearce, told the magistrates: "It could take four to five months to get the seal pups back to their natural colour, between £250,000 and £500,000."

Mrs Pearce is appearing for one of the accused, Carlton Sharpe, who is charged with causing £15,000 of damage to the Post Office on the night of the riot.

The commitments proceedings are expected to end next week.

## Cost of riot trial 'could be £500,000'

From Our Correspondent  
Bristol

Magistrates hearing the committal proceedings against 16 people accused of taking part in the Bristol riot in Bristol last April were told yesterday that a Crown Court trial could cost £500,000.

A defence solicitor, Mrs Gareth Pearce, told the magistrates: "It could take four to five months to get the seal pups back to their natural colour, between £250,000 and £500,000."

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### MACHINE TOOLS

A leading Italian electrical and electronic high level machine tools manufacturer seek a

## Commercial Manager

The ideal candidate should have the following qualifications:

- be a British citizen
- aged between 35 and 40
- have broad experience in machine tools sales
- have particular experience in the sales of single-tool spindle automatic lathes and in production lathes.

The experience obtained should cover sales and managerial responsibilities including administrative matters, technical assistance and the relationship with the Italian headquarters. Location is Coventry.

Salary, to be agreed with the selected candidate, will be at the higher market level. For application send curriculum quoting Ref. 305 to:

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## WEST EUROPE



Pilgrims in St Peter's Square reach out to touch the Pope standing in his car during the weekly general audience yesterday.

## Bishops disappointed by secrecy of proposals put to the Pope

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Oct 29

The last word is far from being heard on the Roman Catholic Church's synod of bishops which closed on Saturday, and one of the reasons is the decision to keep secret the proposals put to the Pope on such questions as marriage and birth control.

The disappointment which many bishops—some of them explicitly saying so—felt after their month in Rome, of discussions on the family, is due to the decision to keep secret the ideas they had hoped the Pope would take into consideration before addressing them in his final speech.

That speech, delivered on Saturday at the closing session in the Sixtine Chapel, was widely regarded as harsh and legalistic. In particular, his revival of the idea that divorced and remarried Catholics could be readmitted to the full life of the Church only if they agreed to give up sexual relations with their spouses, was seen to be not only hard but difficult to apply in modern conditions of pastoral necessity.

It is thought that the proposals put to the Pope by the synod showed notable generosity and openness on many subjects and not only on this one. Seven out of 11 language groups into which the synod was divided, were understood to have proposed moves to help remarried Catholics without destroying the ideal of indissolubility of marriage.

During the preparatory stage, an English-speaking archbishop said that both the drafts emerging from the language groups and the final proposals should be made public and, if this did not happen, "it would be disastrous".

The 216 bishops first worked out 140 propositions. These were reduced to 50 by a committee of three prelates: Cardinal Lorscheider, the Archbishop of Portland; the Archbishop of Cincinnati; Mar Joseph Bernardini; and Cardinal Karzinger, the Archbishop of Munich. In his concluding speech the Pope spoke of having received 43 propositions, which meant that another seven somehow fell by the way.

Through somewhat tortuous means of learning something about the proposals, it seems that there was insistence in one of them, dealing with marriage on the importance of keeping in mind the ideas of the Vatican Council on conjugal love as well as the 1968 encyclical *Humanae Vitae* which reaffirmed the traditional ban on birth control.

Another proposition is thought to have expressed acceptance that grave diseases had been created by *Humanae Vitae*. One was the conse-

quences of the demographic explosion, another the difficulties for married life "especially among the poor". A third consideration was the importance of education of children because the aim of life was not simply biological.

A proposition is believed to call for deeper study of the natural planning methods in the light of the needs of human dignity as well as of the doctrine of the Church. One of the features of the synod was the presence of 21 experts in natural planning methods who briefed the bishops on related problems.

An effort was made to differentiate birth control from the question of abortion by calling for support of "honest" methods for preventing conception as opposed to preventing births.

A number of bishops—and the Canadians were most vocal on this—expressed dissatisfaction with the purely consultative nature of the synod. The Pope listens to their discussions and takes what he wants from the results.

Many of them must have hoped that the presence in Rome of representatives of the worldwide Catholic hierarchy to debate the essential question of the family could have been allowed to make a more decisive contribution to papal thinking on the subject.

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## World View

by Arrigo Levi

## Failure cannot shatter the socialist dream

How difficult it is to be a socialist. In Portugal, Soares is out. In France, Mitterand stays in, but at the price of carrying on with a policy that can only confirm him as a born loser at the next presidential elections.

In Italy, Signor Ciriaco De Gasperi's strategy and vast ambitions have so frightened both the Christian Democrats and the Communists that the "big two" may even reach a new historical compromise.

In Britain, the strategy of the left threatens to split the party and deliver Britain into the hands of Thatcherism for a generation.

In spite of such difficulties, there are more socialists in Europe today than ever before. The socialist group is the biggest one in the European Parliament. Huge masses of workers and members of the middle classes, and legions of intellectuals, still recognise themselves as socialists.

The main reason why it is, nevertheless, so difficult to be a socialist, is a noble one: socialists have higher aims than most people. They still dream of a utopia, a classless society of equals with universal prosperity, and on top of that, perfect freedom for the individual.

This utopia never becomes real but one is a dreamer, it is difficult not to be a socialist. And dreaming is very human.

The power of the socialist dream is so great that there are many, otherwise quite intelligent people, who have developed total blindness to the dismal failure of the only comprehensive theory of socialism, the Marxist one.

Marxist "real socialism" has proved unable to offer either plenty, or equality, or freedom. The idea that the full state ownership of the means of production could be the basis of a socialist utopia clearly appears, today, as just a historical hallucination.

Historical experience, has taught us that "real socialism" can only provide the basis for a centralized, totalitarian and intolerant political power.

It deprives the workers of their union freedoms, and the consumers of their right of choice. It provides the basis for a system of the allocation of scarce resources. It slows down innovation. It creates widespread alienation and psychological absenteeism among the workers. It causes the economy to stagnate.

Marxism has been thoroughly tried out, and has been found to be a total failure, especially if judged from a socialist point of view.

Simple ignorance, though widespread, cannot explain why, in spite of that, there remains such a powerful minority of European socialists who think of achieving their dream through more and more nationalisations and bureaucratic planning.

Such stubborn insistence, especially among French and British socialists (the archaic horror of the programme commun and of the Labour "left" economic platform) on such patently wrong ideas, can only be produced by the fact that other ideas have been found to be equally unsatisfactory.

Indeed, the "mixed economy" welfare state model, dominant one in the west, in spite of its great historic achievements, keeps presenting great blemishes: inflation, unemployment, and a kind of aridity of contemporary terrorism. There are glaring injustices and inequalities, increasing greediness. The only other heirs to a utopian doctrine, the Christian fundamentalists, are equally unhappy about "real capitalism".

So, socialists are more than ever in search of a formula, after they have up and down the great historic achievements in Italy, autogestion in France, Mitbestimmung in Germany, neo-Marxism in Britain and elsewhere. Socialists also turn for inspiration to some of the interesting heresies of Eastern Europe, like "market socialism". Or they resign themselves to the task of managing as well as they can modern capitalism.

None of these theories seems capable of providing the new gospel the socialists dream of. There are quite a few socialist St. Johns, the Baptists around, but no Messiah.

For that, we may have to wait until the effects are felt of the great social changes, during which the traditional defenders of the socialist faith, the industrial workers, are turning into an organised, small, middle class.

Maybe the children, or the children's children of this classless society, will invent the new socialism. In the meantime, socialists must survive and keep getting on with their lives, in the midst of confusion, or possibly because of it.

Why the placid, and so successful German example is not more popular among European socialists is difficult to explain. Maybe socialists really enjoy the difficulty of being socialists.

In the long run, this may even be all for the best.

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## OVERSEAS



Major-General Sir John Acland at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

## Gen Acland praises Mr Mugabe

Major-General Sir John Acland, the commander of the British and Commonwealth monitoring force in the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, received the insignia of the KCB for that service from Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Sir John described Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, as a "most splendid man".

He added: "I got on tremendously well with him and I only hope and pray that black and white can learn to trust each other in this country."

"I hope that what little we were able to do in Zimbabwe will be enough for them to build on in the future."

Sir John commanded men from Britain, Kenya, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand during three months leading up to the elections.

Twelve other officers from the monitoring force received honours and two men received the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

## Attempt to remove the judge in Tekere murder trial fails

From Frederick Cleary  
Salisbury, Oct 29

An application for Mr Justice Pitman, a local judge, to recuse himself from the murder trial of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Development and Planning, was rejected in the High Court here today.

In a 20-minute judgment, Mr Justice Pitman said there was a "total absence of any reason or grounds" for Mr Tekere to believe he would not receive a fair trial before a judge appointed during the rule of the "cabinet" Rhodesian-Front government.

Mr Tekere and seven bodyguards are due to go on trial on November 3 for the alleged murder of Mr Gerald Adams on his farm near Salisbury on August 4. While not disputing their killing of Mr Adams, the defendants will claim they should not be prosecuted under the five-year-old Indemnity and Compensation Act.

Under this Act, members of the Rhodesian security forces were protected by law if they acted against civilians "in good faith" for the suppression of terrorism during the recent war.

The defence team led by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, also asked that Mr Justice Pitman recuse himself as trial judge because he was appointed to the bench by the government of Ian Smith which in turn had considered Mr Tekere a terrorist.

But today Mr Justice Pitman said that while he had been appointed by the Rhodesian Front Government, the so-called government of national unity of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the caretaker government of Lord Soames, the British Governor, as well as the Independent Rhodesian Government of Mr Robert Mugabe.

had recognized the judiciary. "It is inevitable that all judges must be regarded as validly holding office," he said.

The judge also ruled that from Mr Tekere's intention to rely on an act of indemnity and compensation Act, it could only be assumed "that he does not dispute validity of the office."

Mr Justice Pitman said when appointed to the bench in 1975 that he had taken the oath of allegiance to Rhodesia and the oath of loyalty to the judiciary of Rhodesia. Both oaths were in the same form as those required to be taken by judges in terms of the 1961 Southern Rhodesia Constitution and the present constitution.

The oath to the judiciary specifically required him not to identify himself in any emotional way with the government in power.

The judge said that the only way he would guard the impartiality of his mind would be if he himself had previously indicated he was hostile to Mr Tekere or his bodyguards. "But as such allegation has been made," he said, "I had been aware of any personal hostility he would have been duty bound to recuse himself."

After delivering his judgment, Mr Justice Pitman, who was born in South Africa, told Mr Tekere and his lawyers they should not feel that by making their applications for this recusal they had prejudiced their case.

The judge said the application was perfect and proper and had been made in a perfectly proper manner. "I wish to make it quite clear that they (the accused) need have no fear of having made an error which is going to prejudice their case," he said. Mr Tekere showed no reaction.

## Zimbabwe sets up its own national news agency

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Oct 29

The Zimbabwe Government took a further step into the news media business this week when it announced the formation of a new national news agency to be known as the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Zina).

This development comes after the South African Press Association relinquished its function as the Inter-African News Agency based in Salisbury.

The Mugabe Government already controls the national radio and television networks. Dr Nathan Shamuyirwa, Min-

ister of Information, said Zina would continue to be the domestic news agency of Zimbabwe but would now be wholly owned and operated.

The South African Press Association, which had been a separate branch office in Zimbabwe to serve its South African subscribers.

The small staff of the Inter-African News Agency is highly regarded as a group of experienced journalists. It is expected that it will be managed by the new management. Most reporters are white and a black editor is expected to be appointed to Zina.

## Four killed by grenade during funeral

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Oct 29

Four men died and 16 were injured early today when a hand grenade was thrown into a crowd of people gathered for the funeral of a Zulu soldier.

The funeral was held in the town of Beitbridge, south of Salisbury. Four bystanders were injured. A cyclist was injured when a grenade was thrown at him at Beitbridge.

## EEC unable to prevent big grain sale to Russia

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Oct 29

The EEC has moved to plug a serious loophole in its control of grain exports to the Soviet Union, but apparently too late to prevent the subsidized sale of 500,000 tonnes of cereal-based animal feed to the Russians.

But the deal is expected to cost EEC taxpayers at least £10m.

A spokesman for the European Commission said today that it had temporarily suspended export subsidies for these products so as to stop further sales.

But he said it would be done to revoke the subsidies which had already been applied for and granted.

The suspension will only last for three days unless endorsed by the Commission's Cereals Management Committee, which will be asked to give its blessing at a meeting here tomorrow.

The control system set up by the Commission earlier this year after the invasion of Afghanistan for monitoring grain exports to the Soviet Union, under which prospective buyers have to tender for export contracts, did not cover animal feed.

As a result the export subsidies were granted automatically when applied for.

According to the Commission, the subsidies were applied for by two West German firms, and it was after a tip-off from Bonn that Brussels acted to plug the gap.

The spokesman said that no special controls had been put in place because the EEC had never before sold animal feed to the Russians.

It appears that the Russians are now in the market for animal feed partly because the partial American embargo on grain supplies and partly because they have had a very

## Greeks seek to keep balance with the Turks

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Oct 29

American and Greek diplomats today began preliminary talks in Athens on a new defence cooperation agreement which will regulate the status of the United States military installations in Greece and specify the support Greece will be entitled to expect.

After the return of Greece to NATO last week, the future of the American bases which have been here for 27 years is no longer in doubt.

Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, said today it was the Government's intention to get an agreement on the bases as soon as possible.

A draft was submitted to Athens early last month but Greek officials were apparently not satisfied. Preoccupied with maintaining the balance of power between itself and Turkey, comparisons are inevitably made with the fairly generous operation agreements signed earlier this year between Washington and Ankara.

After today's meeting of the two chief negotiators, Mr Stavros Roussos, Assistant Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr Milton Kovner, the American minister in Athens, it was unlikely that only procedural matters had been discussed.

The Greeks are likely to press for a firm American commitment to maintain a reasonable equilibrium of forces in the Aegean while the Americans will want to know to what extent they will be allowed to use their bases in Greece for non-NATO purposes.

However much the bases agreement is pegged on the partnership of the United States and Greece in NATO, it is

## Only Luxembourg likely to meet Nato growth target

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Only tiny Luxembourg with its 680-strong army is likely, among West European nations, to meet Nato's demand for a three per cent growth in defence spending in 1981, it was claimed yesterday.

The authoritative journal *Aviation Week* quoted preliminary forecasts by Nato officials who have been monitoring the response of allied powers to the initiative launched by President Carter in 1977. One official in Brussels spoke of "serious concern" about the programme.

The ability of Britain and Norway to reach the 3 per cent target is said to depend upon inflation. There has been speculation in London during recent weeks that Britain will meet the target by 1981.

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## Hundreds may be charged in £910m Italian fraud

Rome, Oct 29.—A 2,000,000 lire (about £910m) fraud that involved evasion of duty on oil products was detailed today on the front pages of Italian newspapers.

The scandal has been public knowledge for some time, but yesterday magistrates in 18 north Italian cities issued nearly 100 arrest warrants and formally warned more than 300 other people that they might face charges.

Those under arrest include General Raffaele Giudice, former commander of the customs police, whose son runs a small oil refinery. General Donato Lo Prete, chief of staff of the customs, has been suspended and warned of possible charges.

The Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* described the fraud as "among the gravest in the history of the Republic... a river of money... certainly the most enormous organized fiscal evasion".

It appears to involve false customs documents or dealers selling oil products for uses other than those for which duty was levied.

Petrol costs 700 lire a litre, while 420 lire is duty. Other fuels carry far lower rates and the customs police are alleged to have charged dealers the lower rate and split the profit with them.

Signor Francesco Reviglio, the Finance Minister, said in a newspaper interview that some 2,000 people might shortly face prosecution. Magistrates have named most of them as oil dealers throughout northern Italy who were alleged to have evaded duty in collusion with customs officers.

The Communist Party newspaper, *L'Unita*, has named several Christian Democrat politicians alleged to have benefited from the fraud.—Reuter.

## Autobahn protest

Innsbruck, Oct 29.—Austrian protesters planned to increase in tolls used about 500 cars to block the Brenner autobahn, one of the main motorways.

The protest was planned to coincide with the opening of a new toll road. Protesters are demanding a reduction in tolls and the cancellation of the new road.

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## Majlis to debate US hostages issue in public

Tehran, Oct 29.—The Majlis, the Iranian Parliament, will hold a public debate tomorrow on the fate of the American hostages and is likely to set in line for their release in line with those laid down by Ayatollah Khomeini, the religious leader, many members of parliament said today.

They predicted a final decision on the hostages either tomorrow or at the next session on Saturday. These forecasts were made today at the end of a closed-door debate.

Only a few MPs said that supplementary conditions might still be imposed. They said that Parliament had discussed the possibility of demanding the withdrawal of American advanced weapons radar surveillance aircraft from Saudi Arabia and withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf area. But they did not consider these problems as very important in the framework of the hostages issue.

Parliament's seven-man hostage committee will meet tomorrow to draw up a summary of the secret deliberations held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, several MPs disclosed.

Agence France Presse.

## Iran claims its forces have entered Iraq

From Tewfik Miskawi  
Beirut, Oct 29

Iran said its forces had driven Iraq troops back 100 miles from the oil centre of Abadan, which the Iraqis claim to have cut off from the rest of Iraq.

In an earlier communiqué, the Iranians said that some 330 Iraqis had been killed "and several enemy positions smashed".

The casualty figures given by the two sides have provoked the concern of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who appealed to both Iraq and Iran to use "utmost care" in distinguishing between military and civilian targets.

The Iraqis were reported to have shelled the military base town of Dajjal using Soviet-made Katyusha rockets, missiles, and killing more than 100 Iranian inhabitants of the city. It was the second such attack since the beginning of the war.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Saadoun Hammadi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, said the "Iraqi forces" had taken control of the oil centre of Abadan, which the Iraqis claim to have cut off from the rest of Iraq.

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## China ambivalent over Kampuchea

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Oct 29

The short visit to Peking this week by General Prem Thiseananda, Prime Minister of Thailand, has brought out the basic differences in the Thai and Chinese attitudes towards the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has emphasized to General Prem that Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea before a settlement can be reached on a conference of interested parties.

However, Mr Zhao has left it unclear whether China expects a complete pull-out of Vietnamese occupation forces as a precondition for an international conference, or whether it feels the conference should take place simultaneously with the conference.

The latter solution would allow for a complete withdrawal by Vietnam to coincide with elections and the establishment of an independent Kampuchean government.

The Thai, on the other hand, are understood to feel that Vietnamese occupation is a fait accompli in Kampuchea and that a political solution dependent on a complete troop withdrawal is unrealistic.

On the security of the border with Kampuchea, which has become the home of

thousands of refugees, and the scene of small but frequent armed clashes involving Thai, Khmer and Vietnamese troops, the Thais are more concerned. However, about the communist insurgents who are active in different parts of the country, though mainly in the northeast, and who are still nominally supported by Peking.

From the Thai point of view, there is no virtue in curbing Vietnam's expansionist policies in Indo-China if the alternative is Chinese domination of the region.

China will almost certainly participate in an international conference on Kampuchea if Vietnam shows good will by withdrawing more than a mere token force.

But, as Prime Norodom Sihanouk of the Khmer Republic, who lives in exile here, has pointed out, withdrawal of most or all of the Vietnamese occupation forces would simply put the country at the mercy of the Khmer Rouge, whose battered remnants are still an effective fighting force in the north.

Few governments would want to see the Khmer Rouge in power, but the Thais are understood to feel that the Khmer Rouge is a necessary evil, and a likely source of oil.



OVERSEAS

# Indiscriminate killings continue on eve of Jamaican election

From Michael Leeman  
Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 29

Had they lived another day, Audrey Chew, who was 24, and her crippled mother, Mary, would have voted for the governing People's National Party (PNP) in tomorrow's election here. Instead, they were shot dead in bed by marauding gunmen early this morning.

They were two of the five deaths during the night in the Kingston area, bringing to 60 the number of political victims in the last fortnight. The bloody rallies are routinely deplored by leaders of both parties, yet shrugged off as an inevitable consequence of hot-headed political passion.

The killings are more than a set of statistics to the people of Dell Road, in the Union Gardens area of Kingston, west of the city centre. That was where Audrey, her mother and Peaches, her 12-year-old sister, lived in a tumbledown three-roomed wooden house which the family had occupied since 1959.

On the strictly demarcated political map of Kingston, Dell Road is in a firm PNP stronghold. A poster supporting the candidate was pinned to the wall in one room. But, neighbours said the Chews were not known for their involvement in politics. They were just a family who, after night, carry out routine raids on their rival's territory.

Oswald Lewis, who lives next door, said he was woken by a burst of gunfire. The intruders knocked down the bed and ran around the house, burst through the door, and shot the women, who were sharing a room no more than eight feet square. Then they went into another room and Peaches, who is now in hospital.

Though initially suspicious of white strangers (youths had looted a nearby shop, an adjoining street), the angry neighbours let me look at the house. Flies were swarming from pools of blood and vomit on the floor. It was on the wall, which had covered the men and under the bed.

There was little furniture in the room. On the dressing table were two volumes of a book, *Modern Ways to Health*, and next to them a potted plant and

an old, cherished Christmas card. Another card had fallen to the floor in the shooting, and had not been picked up.

Mary Chew's wheelchair, neatly folded, stood in a corner. Outside, a young smoking man asked: "What kind of people are they, who shoot women? Women can't fight politics. A cripple can't fight away."

The answer is that they are the people who also broke down the door in the house next door and claimed another victim. Patrick Brown, aged 15, had been sharing a bed with nine-year-old Michael Wright, who was shot in the leg. Their grandfather, Stanford Brown, aged 76, was in the other room of their wooden shack with his two young granddaughters.

"They pushed down the door," he said, showing me the frame. "Patrick had his head towards the door and they shot him like that. I got the two girls and pushed them under my bed. They poked their heads through the window and shot at me and then went away."

"I've lived in Jamaica all my life. I've never known any time as bad as this," said the white-haired old man. Outside, the young marijuana smoker said: "People are not supposed to die, man."

Sad to say, in Jamaica today that rule does not apply. Mr. Edward Seaga, the leader of the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), had given a press conference yesterday at which he deplored the possibility of intimidation and fraud influencing the election result.

For free and fair elections we must have elections that are free from fear. He said that people would take action if they thought the PNP had cheated.

Yet the victims last night were PNP supporters, the gunmen presumably associated with the JLP. "Much of the struggle goes on at a level party leadership is not aware of," Mr. Seaga said.

He speculated on whether the violence would end after the election—traditionally it continues for two or three days longer, as old scores are settled. So, if the present rate is maintained, there will be another 10 or 12 more victims as Mary and Audrey Chew and Patrick Brown. Then the killings may end, or not.

## Mrs Thatcher tries to deflect Canada dispute

George Clark  
Social Correspondent

Canadian provincial governments will be able to lodge tests with Westminster if Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, asks British Parliament to repeal constitutional reforms to which some provinces may not agree.

Mrs Thatcher has sent a message to Mr. Trudeau asking that the disagreements in the House of Commons be settled before a request for legislation in the House is sent to London. She was confirmed in Whitehall yesterday that the British Government has no wish to create a precedent for a provincial government and the House of Commons, nor does it intend to see the legislative programme at Westminster completed by a Bill introduced by the British North America Act, 1867, which creates the political structure that is going on in the federal states.

Spurred by parliamentary procedure yesterday that if five leading dissenting provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Quebec, still feel that the Trudeau Government sends over the constitutional reform measure for agreement in the New Year, will be open to them to go to the Westminster Parliament to approve it, since the 1867 Act was the basis of the constitution, 14 con-

stitutional changes, most of them, have been requested from Ottawa and all except one have been passed.

Mr. Trudeau's Bill includes a charter of human rights and measures which would reduce the powers of provincial governments and a number of MPs and peers have been approached by contending groups in Canada.

There are precedents for petitions from provincial governments to be heard before a constitutional measure is passed. Usually a joint committee of both Houses is set up to examine the proposals. In 1935 when Western Australia petitioned to be taken out of the federal structure of Australia, the joint committee decided then that the petition was not proper to be received.

But the Government thinks the Canadian dispute should be settled among Canadians. Budgetary Resource taxes introduced by Mr. Allan Rock, the Finance Minister, in his budget last night, appeared to have caused new strains between the federal Government and the western provinces. (Jack Best writes from Ottawa.)

Mr. Lou Hyndman, the Alberta provincial treasurer, said in Edmonton on Tuesday that the sale of natural gas discriminated against his oil-producing province.

Budget details, page 17  
Financial Editor, page 19

## Satisfaction er royal is denied

From Doreen O'Connell  
London, Oct. 29

A trial of strength between the Solidarity union and the Polish government was averted after the union leaders agreed to meet Mr. Jozef Piskowski, the Prime Minister, on Friday but the threat of another strike hangs in the air for November 12 in case the talks fail.

The main point of friction is the unilateral modification of the union's charter by the Warsaw court committing the union to recognizing the leading role of the Communist Party. Moreover, the right to strike was limited and conditioned by the new labour Bill which is yet to be passed.

The union want a clear explanation and, threatened another strike unless the Prime Minister appeared on the scene within 24 hours. Before the deadline expired Mr. Piskowski made the first move by inviting the union leaders to meet him in Warsaw later this week and the Solidarity leaders, including Jozef Piskowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, to calm them down.

During this meeting with Mr. Lech Walesa, the union

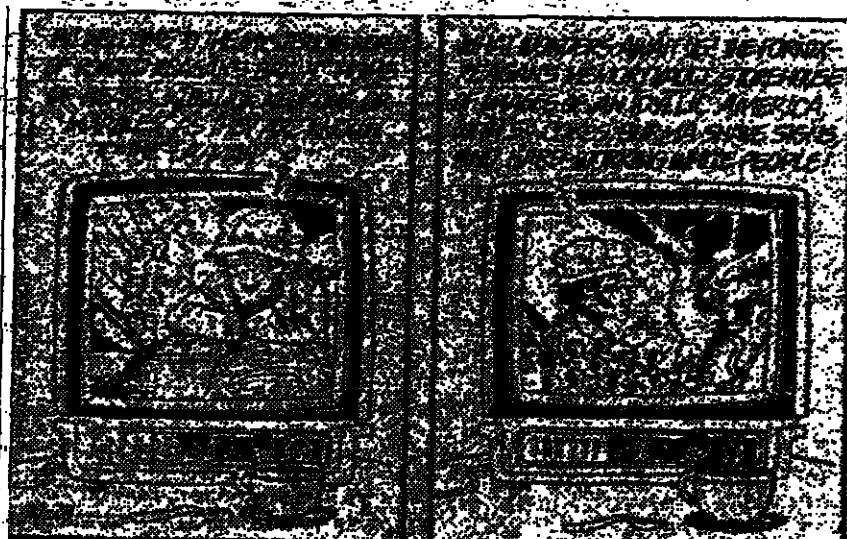
## Polish union postpones a trial of strength

leader, and his colleagues, Mr. Jagielski said he was not competent to resolve the conflict but the Government was anxious to talk and ready to meet the leaders.

Mr. Walesa also has problems with his own militants in the executive, who were indignant that Mr. Jagielski did not come to face them in the shipyard and held his negotiations with Mr. Walesa in the Government's office and consequently pressed for a general strike.

Mr. Walesa learnt about the restrictions on private travel from Western countries, particularly East Germany, upon both Poles and East Germans (Gretel Spitzer writes from Berlin).

He told the West Berlin newspaper, Der Abend, in a telephone conversation that the East German decision was bad from a human point of view. East Germany tried before to make visits more difficult, but now contact between Poles and East Germans would be even more restricted, he added.



Several American newspapers have temporarily stopped running the 'Doonesbury' cartoon strip because of a critical reference this week to Mr. Reagan

## Mr Reagan finally hits chord

Continued from page 1

Reagan as a demagogue and war-monger is an important case of evidence to support it, but Mr. Reagan's appearance last night belied it all—and appearances are all.

Mr. Carter was perhaps more successful in persuading viewers that he was himself a genuine old-fashioned Democrat, a friend of the working man, while Mr. Reagan was callously indifferent to their plight. He got his rival to admit that he wanted to abolish the minimum wage.

Mr. Carter said: "There is no doubt in my mind that the commitment to unemployment compensation, the minimum wage, welfare, national health insurance, those kinds of commitments that have typified the Democratic Party since ancient history in this country's political life, are a very important element in the future."

"In all those elements, Governor Reagan has repeatedly

spoken out against them which, to me, shows a very great insensitivity to giving deprived families a better chance in life."

Later, the President asserted that he was in the mainstream of the Democratic Party, that he had become wiser in office and that he was best suited to handle the heavy responsibilities of the presidency.

Mr. Reagan had wanted to fix the debate on the President's failures in economic policy. In his closing remarks he succeeded in hitting the chord.

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He asked for you to go to work and buy things and then he said: "Is there more or less unemployment in the country than there was four years ago?"

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Mr. Reagan said: "There you go again. When I opposed Medicare, there was another plan before Congress. I happened to favour the other piece of legislation."

To which Mr. Carter said: "I think this debate on social security, Medicare, national health insurance, typifies as any other subject tonight the basic historic differences between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party."

He also said: "It is good for the American people to remember there is a sharp basic historical difference between Governor Reagan and me on these crucial issues, also between the two parties that we represent."

Besides invoking Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. Carter also summoned the women of America, by trumpeting forth his support for the equal rights amendment.

He said that Mr. Reagan's opposition was a very severe blow to the opportunity for women finally to correct discrimination under which they have suffered.

Mr. Reagan defended himself as best he could and this was the only occasion last night when he looked uncomfortable. He said: "I happen to be against the amendment because I think the amendment will take this problem out of the hands

of elected legislators and put it into the hands of unelected judges."

The most striking exchanges of the debate, however, were not on social, economic or energy policy but on national defence and the Salt treaty.

Mr. Carter boasted that he had increased defence spending and insisted that the armed forces were safer under his command than they would be under Mr. Reagan's because he would be more reluctant to use them.

Mr. Carter evoked the power of nuclear weapons and said: "Both I and my predecessors have had a deep commitment to controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He praised the Salt-2 treaty and claimed that Mr. Reagan's policy was 'take this treaty, discard it, do not vote, do not debate, do not explore the issues, do not, finally, capitulate on this long negotiation. This is a very disturbing and dangerous thing'."

Mr. Reagan replied: "If I have been critical of some of the previous agreements, it is because we have been out-negotiated for quite a long time. We have been out-negotiated in all our attempts at arms negotiations, to go forward with the biggest military build-up in the history of man."

He stated his policy of negotiating the Salt treaty, and claimed that this is hardly throwing away a treaty and being opposed to arms control."

Mr. Reagan is making some very misleading and disturbing statements," the President said. "He not only advocates the scrapping of the treaty but he also advocates the possibility he says it has been a missing element of playing a trump card against the Soviet Union of a nuclear arms race and insisting upon nuclear superiority by our own nation as a precondition for negotiations in the future with the Soviet Union."

"This would mean the resumption of a very dangerous nuclear arms race." Then the President sank into Carterite bathos: "I had a discussion with my daughter Amy the other day before I came here to ask her what the most important issue was. She said she thought nuclear weaponry and the control of nuclear arms."

Betting on Mr. Reagan: Lad broke report strong backing for Mr. Reagan to become the next President and have revised their odds to: 4-7 Carter, 5-4 Reagan, 40-1 Anderson. Previous odds were: 1-2 Carter, 6-4 Reagan and 33-1 Anderson.

Leading article, page 13

## Allegations about foreign affairs adviser embarrass Mr Reagan

From David Cross  
Washington, Oct. 29

Fresh allegations that one of the leading foreign affairs advisers to Mr Ronald Reagan has used his former White House connections to try to obtain lucrative consulting contracts for himself and his friends have deeply embarrassed the Republican candidate and provided President Carter's supporters with some new ammunition during the closing stages of the election campaign.

Responding to the charges against Mr Richard Allen late yesterday, Senator Claiborne Pell, a senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House, called for a congressional inquiry of the various points in a front page article in the *Wall Street Journal* yesterday.

If the *Journal's* report of Mr. Allen's activities are correct, they reflect disgraceful conduct, far worse than anything Billy Carter (the President's brother) did," he said.

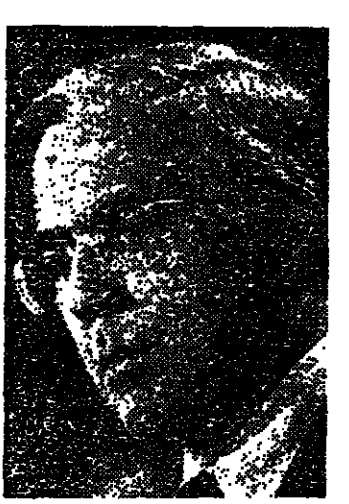
The reports of Mr. Allen's apparently numerous activities on behalf of foreign interests ought to be investigated to determine whether he abused the privileges of his office or violated any federal law, Senator Pell said.

Mr. Jody Powell, President Carter's spokesman, said he thought Mr. Allen had an obligation to disclose his financial relationships and to answer questions about them.

It would seem reasonable, he said, for Mr. Reagan to say publicly before election day whether he would consider Mr. Allen worthy enough to occupy the post of national security adviser.

Mr. Allen, who once served briefly under Dr. Henry Kissinger on the National Security Council, has been mentioned as a possible successor to the present incumbent, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, if Mr. Reagan wins next Tuesday's election.

Mr. Allen, who travels with



Mr. Allen: He travels with the Reagan entourage.

Mr. Reagan on his campaign trips, has denied most of the points in the *Wall Street Journal's* story. The article was "absolutely filled with innuendoes and shot through with untruths," he told reporters. Mr. Reagan said he had not bothered to read the story, which is the latest in a series of newspaper articles casting doubts on Mr. Allen's business ethics.

The *Wall Street Journal* says that it has obtained correspondence which raises important questions about Mr. Allen's "ability to distinguish between the affairs of government and his own personal business interests."

According to the newspaper, letters written by Mr. Allen while he was a member of President Nixon's administration indicate that he leaked "secret" information about White House deliberations on American export-import policies to a Japanese business executive who had close ties to the Prime Minister of Japan.

"The letters make it clear that Mr. Allen was seeking to set up his consulting contracts

## In brief

### Yachtsman is feared drowned

Mr Angus Primrose, aged 53, the British yachtsman, was last night presumed to have drowned after being swept from his sinking yacht, the *Demon*, of Hamble, in heavy seas off the United States Coast some days ago.

Miss Erica Dodson, who was also on the yacht, was picked up by a United States Navy ship yesterday after spending four days on a raft.

### CIA man pleads guilty to spying for Moscow

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—David Barnett, a former CIA agent, pleaded guilty to passing the Soviet Union details of a CIA plan to obtain information on Soviet military operations.

### Ethiopia war aid talks

Moscow, Oct. 29.—The Soviet and Ethiopian Defence Ministers met to discuss Moscow's military aid in the continued fighting against Eritrean separatists and the continuing dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden region.

### Mayors end fast

Del Aviv, Oct. 29.—The mayors of Hiberon and Hahoul ended a 19-day hunger strike in Ramle prison on the eve of a Supreme Court hearing of their suits in Jerusalem against deportation orders.

### Poisons lorry crash

Sydney, Oct. 29.—About 40 people were treated for inhaling gas after a lorry carrying poisons crashed into a supermarket and caught fire in the town of Kempsey, north of here.

### 74 El Salvador deaths

San Salvador, Oct. 29.—At least 74 people, including the rector of the University of El Salvador, have died in the past 36 hours of political violence in the country.

## Mr MacBride defends Unesco media report

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Sean MacBride, chairman of the commission which introduced the controversial report on the communications media for Unesco, has strongly defended its findings as being in the interest of free speech and freedom of reporting.

Although the report had come under sharp attack at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference in Belgrade from Western countries, particularly the United States, taken as the starting point for defending freedom of the press, Mr. MacBride told journalists in London.

He said British criticism of the report is being like "a carter's egg" had not gone down well at Unesco which, not being used to English jokes, thought the term insulting. It was unfortunate that the British did not specify their complaints, he said, a charge flatly contradicted by Whitehall.

The main resolution, which was approved by consensus at the conference, was a compilation from the MacBride report, plus a list of considerations on which "a new world information and communication order" could be based.

Three other principal resolutions were passed. One, on the mass media, seeks to "open the previously agreed declaration by calling for further discussion."

A Venezuelan resolution invites the Director-General of Unesco to undertake studies "to determine what should be the characteristics" of the new information order.

And thirdly, the possibility of financing an international programme for the development of communications will also be considered.

The final texts were not available in London yesterday, but the MacBride report is obtainable from











# Herts give their supporters a fright

[illegible]



SPORT

Tennis  
Critical point  
in match  
between US  
and Britain

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

The annual women's tennis contest for the Wimbledon Cup between Great Britain and the United States has reached a critical point in its history. Britain's performance during the last three days at the All England Club has been so good that it may decide whether the event should remain its traditional format or be expanded into a competition between the United States and Europe.

It seems odd that such a contest should be held, but it has been going on since 1923. The United States has only one set last year and is becoming a more serious contender. It seems inevitable that the gap will widen during the second decade of open competition which has made tennis an attractive career for American school leavers.

Given a remarkably high level of performance by Britain and serious, below-par tennis by three young Americans (and possibly Rosemary Casement, declining force), it is conceivable that the United States may be restricted to a 3-2 win. It is more likely that they will win by a large margin.

The best hope for Britain, other than the obvious need to excel themselves, is that the emotional stress of the occasion will adversely affect Andrea Jaeger, Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith. Miss Jaeger, less than 15 years and five months old, is the youngest player to compete in the event. She and Miss Smith are newcomers to Wimbledon Cup competition and these two and Miss Jordan have never before played in the formidable ambience of the All England Club.

The three United States singles players are all in the top 10 in the world rankings. Their opponents are not. Miss Jordan and Miss Smith are the French and Wimbledon doubles champions. Mrs Lloyd and Miss Smith have won a combined total of 14 leading doubles titles with various partners, leading to the Wimbledon, United States and French championships. On paper at least, the British team is a combined total of 14 leading doubles titles with various partners, leading to the Wimbledon, United States and French championships. On paper at least, the British team is a combined total of 14 leading doubles titles with various partners, leading to the Wimbledon, United States and French championships.



Miss Barker: that peaches-and-devon cream look.

all the players we have in the States," Mrs Lloyd, the United States captain, said that if they were to win 7-0 a new format must seriously be considered. "Close matches would make it more interesting and the United States would be the worst thinking about it. Gerulaitis did not attend a press conference after the match.

Overall, the United States lead 4-1-0 in the Wimbledon Cup. The British team, led by Mrs Lloyd, is in a strong position to win the cup. The match was a closely fought affair, with both teams showing their best tennis. The British team, led by Mrs Lloyd, is in a strong position to win the cup. The match was a closely fought affair, with both teams showing their best tennis.

Gerulaitis  
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match

Gerulaitis, 24, of New York, was knocked out of a \$300,000 tournament here today by Paul McNamee, of Australia, and faced after a display of temper.

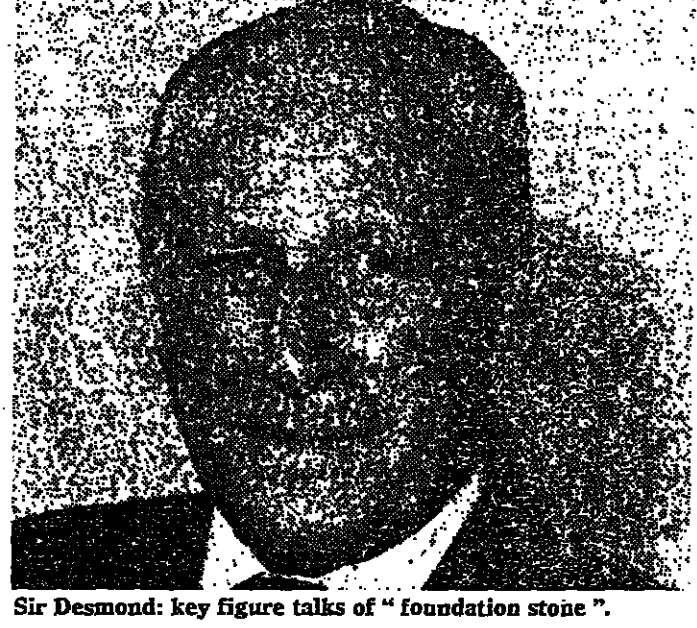
McNamee, aged 25 from Melbourne, beat the New Yorker, Gerulaitis, 6-4, 6-1, in one of the five matches on the second day of the grand prix tournament. Gerulaitis, who is 26, was ordered to pay \$1,250 by Frank Smith, for "conducting a string of obscenities directed at the referee and the supervisor" and for twice deliberately hitting the ball into the stands during the second set, organizers said. The incident was apparently caused by several disputed line calls.

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Jockey Club keep tight rein on drugs

The English Jockey Club are entitled to hold their head high as they lead the racing world in the fight against the use of drugs in racing. The club's attitude is the foundation stone on which the racing world is built.

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Sir Desmond: key figure talks of "foundation stone".

Dope has no place in top people's prize ring

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

It was in 1974, a world championship year, that every international equestrian discipline, from dressage to eventing, was held under the same roof. The British team, led by Captain Martin Whitely, a former member of the British team, was the only team to win a medal. The British team, led by Captain Martin Whitely, a former member of the British team, was the only team to win a medal.

Comfortable win  
for Gottfried

Paris, Oct. 29.—The top seed, Jean Gottfried, of the United States, displaying the form that made him a favorite for the French Open, won the French junior championship, Jerome Potier, in straight sets in the Paris Grand Prix tournament at the Pierre de Coubertin Stadium here yesterday. Gottfried took the first set 6-2 and 4-0 up in the second before playing a little. The young Frenchman came back only to lose 6-2, 6-3 winner.

Lendl breaks new ground

Melbourne, Oct. 29.—The leading Czechoslovak player, Ivan Lendl, broke new ground in the Australian Open championship, which runs from December 26 to January 4.

Gerulaitis loses temper and match

Gerulaitis, 24, of New York, was knocked out of a \$300,000 tournament here today by Paul McNamee, of Australia, and faced after a display of temper.

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outhwell programme

46 BOTTESFORD CHASE (Div 1: Novices: £638: 3m 110yd)

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3. 200-1000  
4. 200-1000  
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Diamond Edge to gain by rival's absence

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The proposed meeting at Wincanton today between those two good steeplechasers, Diamond Edge and Silver Buck, in the Terry Bidcombe Challenge Trophy will not take place. Michael Phillips, racing correspondent, has announced that the match will not take place because of the absence of Silver Buck.

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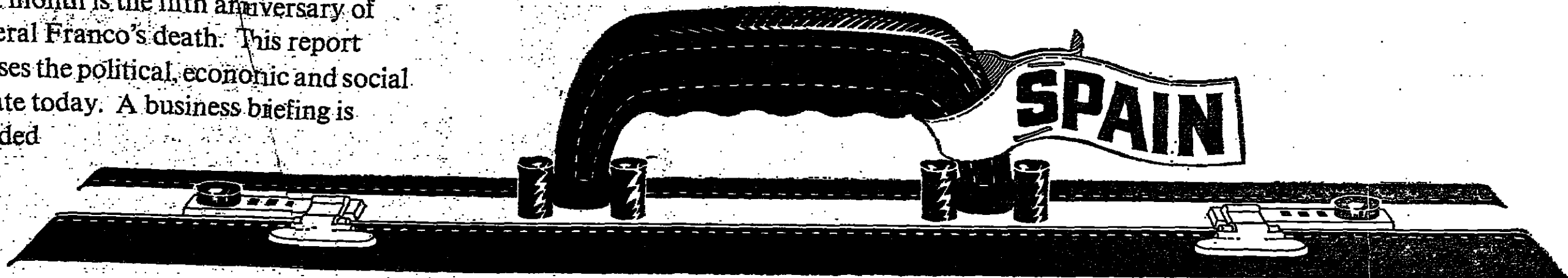
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Next month is the fifth anniversary of General Franco's death. This report assesses the political, economic and social climate today. A business briefing is included



## Deadlocks in regions

Madrid's main bulwark was ceded on October 12 by 1,000 people paying homage to the Civil Guard. It was Hispanic Day, Columbus Day as it is known elsewhere, the day on which Spaniards celebrate a universal extension of their culture. Coming as it did nearly 10 years after the death of Franco, the rally was significant for a number of reasons. It showed that the army, frequent target of terrorists, is appreciated and respected by many. It probably feared and ed by fewer than it was in Lorca conjured up the image of their distinctive black leather hats in the bitter words of the rally was called by far-right New Forces, headed by the fiery nationalist Señor Bal Pinar, did his best to turn it into a fascist meeting, yet a great many of citizens on hand to cheer police in times of easing political and racial violence did not seem to listen to Señor Pinar, and especially not to his calls for everyone to make the stiff-arm salute which the Spanish flag borrowed from the German flag.

The paramilitary civil guard and the brown-bellied police are still seen from time to time against prisoners of Spanish democracy who have regained at last, on the occasion of the recent vote, and not is the administration as prone to back them in cases of abuse.

The new circumstances, in which police are expected to obey the law too, make the job of tracking down terrorists and getting enough evidence for a conviction a harder one than it was under the Generalissimo. At the same time, however, those circumstances are gradually winning more sympathy for the men who have the job of rooting out extremists, and—in the Basque country, where political murders have become an everyday occurrence—they are slowly diminishing the degree of popular support for the separatist movement ETA (Basque homeland and liberty).

Most of Spain's political leaders are agreed that in the end the only lasting solution for the bloody turmoil in the Basque provinces will be a political one. Much has been done to seek such a solution, including the establishment of an autonomous regional government there, but Madrid has been perhaps too reluctant to hand over parcels of power to the regions. And in the case of the Basque country, has carried too long in making up its mind to give the Basque Government its own Basque police force.

The system of regional autonomies (for historical reasons, politicians in Spain shy away from the term "federalism") has been slow to get under way except in Catalonia. This has caused several political setbacks for Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, but the leaders of his Centre Democratic Union party seem to have realised at last, on the occasion of the recent vote, that they cannot

no hope to halt the progress of regionalism, nor is it in their interest to do so.

Deadlocks on autonomy for Andalusia and Galicia now seem to have been broken, but other regions face serious problems. They include Navarre, a province split between those who want to join the Basque country and those who want autonomy for Navarre alone, as an extension of its traditional special relationship with Madrid, and the Canary Islands, as far from Madrid as London, an archipelago where economic problems have heightened the feeling that politicians in the capital give little heed to what happens there, a place where international pressures strengthen a separatist movement.

After nearly five years of constitutional monarchy, four years in which Señor Suárez has headed the Government, Spain has problems, some of them serious, burning issues, like divorce, which will single some political whippers, unfulfilled ambitions, like joining the European Economic Community, controversies, diplomatic impasses, like Gibraltar, and many ghosts of the past. But none of those things makes post-Franco Spain anything less than a functioning democracy.

Could Señor Felipe González, secretary general of the major parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, do the job better? Wait and see. That he has a chance of trying demonstrates how well Spaniards have caught on to the idea of Democracy.

Harry Debelius



A crowd at a meeting organized by the constitutional Basque Nationalist Party. Most of Spain's political leaders are agreed that, in the end, the only lasting solution for the bloody turmoil in the Basque provinces will be a political one.

## Role in world affairs growing

It would have been impossible five years ago for Spain to have been the host country for an international meeting as important as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe because Franco was a political pariah. Since his death, Spain's role in world affairs has been growing, and it continues to do so.

In 1976, a few months after Franco died, the bilateral agreement between Spain and the United States, which allows the United States Navy and Air Force to use bases in Spain, was elevated for the first time to the level of a treaty rather than a mere executive agreement. Next year the pact comes up for renewal again, and few Spaniards seriously doubt that the cooperation will continue.

It will continue on terms which allow even more latitude for Spanish pride, however, because Spain is no longer an outcast. The language of the new treaty will surely leave no doubt that it is an accord between two sovereign nations which fully respect each other's independence. The difference, however, is more one of attitude than of tangible change: even under the old Caudillo Spain retained for itself the right to refuse to allow the United States-manned bases to be used in direct support of operations which conflicted with Spanish policy objectives.

This is a particularly sensitive point when it comes to the Middle East, where Spain is anxious to maintain its pro-Arab attitude—one which is officially explained as being based on history and tradition. (The country was under Arab rule for nearly eight centuries.)

These ties with Arab nations are useful in protecting Spain's oil supplies, but Madrid's refusal so far to recognize the state of Israel has brought some disadvantages on political and commercial fronts. At the same time the Arab link has failed to provide a solution to Spain's persistent differences with Morocco over fishing rights and the Moroccan annexation of the former Spanish colony in the Sahara.

Another sign of Spain's diplomatic coming of age is the prospect of its becoming a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Up to now, Spain has shared in the burden of Western European defence through its alliance with the United States, but it has not shared in decision making. While membership of Nato is likely, it is not expected to be immediate. The Centre Democratic Union, the ruling party, favours Spain's entry into Nato, but there is opposition—particularly (but not exclusively) from the left. As a result, the Government, headed by Señor Adolfo Suárez, has resolved to postpone a decision until it has resolved a political issue, and in any case not to enter Nato without allowing a full-scale parliamentary debate first.

Negotiations for Spain's entry into the European Economic Community as a full and equal partner are well under way, in spite of the delays resulting from the EEC's internal problems. But EEC membership is not just around the corner.

Spain's incorporation will take time because there are a great many details to be worked out. The question is no longer one of political objections, as it was in Franco's time, but of economic interests. France and other EEC nations fear the competition which will come from Spain's exports—particularly from wine and other agricultural products.

Teams of bureaucrats have been at work for several years, and will be at work for at least three years more, drawing up detailed studies of products and sectors, regulations, schedules and reports, designed to remove the guesswork from the incorporation of Spain into the Community and to ease the jolt for all the nations concerned.

As far as wines are concerned, some French and Italian producers are apparently worried about the possibility of Spain's greatly increasing its production and of thus pouring new torrents into the European "wine lake". They are also concerned about competition from Spanish ordinary table wines.

Agriculture Ministry officials in Madrid consider that fears of any big increase in Spanish wine production are unfounded. Spain's wine vineyards grown for winemaking may not be irrigated, which means that no sudden bumper crop of grapes could be achieved. The amount of fertile soil in Spain is limited compared with most of the rest of Europe, and just about all of it is already in use for growing other crops. Spaniards drink nearly all the wine they produce, leaving relatively little for export.

Some more northerly wine-makers see danger to their markets especially in Spanish white wines. Spain, blessed with more sunshine than most countries, produces wines with a high sugar content which, after fermentation, becomes a high alcohol content. This makes Spain's wines naturally more stable and makes it unnecessary to add sugar to boost the level of alcohol—a practice which is theoretically prohibited in the EEC but which has been permitted nevertheless year after year by special authorization. If the prohibition is finally and strictly enforced, the producers of thinner potations may suffer from the competition of wines with a naturally higher level of alcohol.

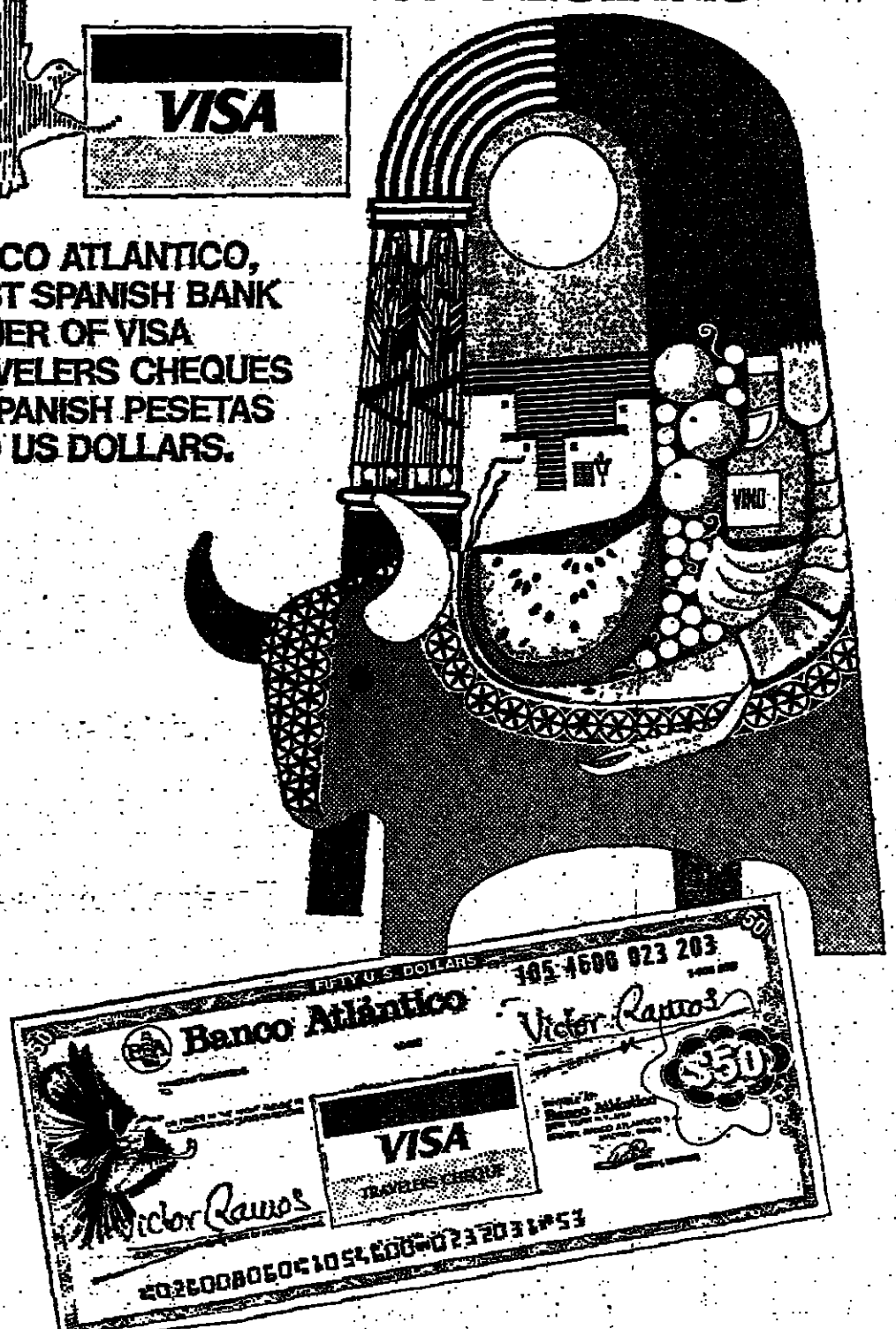
Spain's relations encompass much more than the Arab countries and the West. The Soviet Union, stronghold of Franco's arch-enemy, communism, maintains normal relations with Spain, notwithstanding a steady succession of Soviet businessmen and diplomats expelled as spies. Several other Eastern Bloc nations have embassies in Madrid as well as China. Spain's ties with Cuba are especially close, as they were throughout Franco's rule, for Cuba was one of the last of Spain's colonies to win independence.

All of Latin America is and always has been an area of special interest to Spain because of its historical, cultural and linguistic ties with the Iberian peninsula. There

H.D.

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# Economic picture is uninspiring

It's very hard to be popular when handling economic affairs. Señor Fernando Abril Martorell confessed a few months before he was dropped from his post as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs. His stint in the Cabinet ended for political reasons when his old friend, the Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, found it convenient to surround himself with new faces last September.

Señor Abril Martorell had been criticized for his reluctance to intervene to any great extent in the economy, but his comment was nevertheless a truism. No matter how hard his successor, Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, tries, he too will soon discover the extent of political erosion which the economic affairs must suffer at a time when things are not going well and cannot be expected to go much better in the near future.

Spain's gross domestic product increased by less than 1 per cent in 1979 in real terms, according to the National Statistical Institute, while real private consumption rose by slightly more than 1 per cent. Gross capital formation continued to decrease in real terms and exports went up by 11 per cent in real terms.

Other economic indicators offer a similarly uninspiring picture. Spain remains in the trough of a recession—one which Señor Abril Martorell dared to predict will last for eight years more—with investment falling and unemployment growing.

It is not all Spain's fault, nor the fault alone of labour, management, capital or Government. The situation is the result of many factors, the most important of which is no doubt the oil crisis. Like other countries of the West (some of the East as well), Spain finds the wheels of industry slowing down, with particularly disturbing effects in major industrial sectors, such as steel and shipbuilding, with little prospect of significant change in the near future.

Spanish steel exports to the European Economic Community are expected to drop sharply next year as a result of the Community's plan to rescue its own steel mills. The Spanish quota of shipments to the EEC has been fixed for 1981 at 600,000 tonnes, compared with the current year's 850,000 tonnes.

The cutback is a reflection of the contraction of the steel market in the European Community and in the world. The EEC scheme was revealed only six weeks after the Government approved an emergency plan to keep Spain's steel mills in business. That plan was designed to help the country's three biggest steel mills to reorganize their operations to survive the crisis. They are Enxidea, Altos Hornos de Vizcaya and Altos Hornos de Meditarráneo.

With an outlay of 80,000 pesetas (£45m), the Government hopes to put the three firms on a sounder financial basis by renegotiating and refinancing debts, to reduce production costs and hold down labour costs and to improve the quality of the products for greater competitiveness.

Spanish steelmakers are in trouble because their domestic market has been shrinking at the same time that their export market was growing more problematical. In 1974 Spain consumed 334 kilos of steel per inhabitant; by 1979 the figure was down to 213 kilos, the level at which it was in 1968.

Efforts to compensate for the drop in domestic sales resulted in Spain exporting 46 per cent of its steel production last year, compared with 10 per cent in 1974. The problem is not just money in plant facilities; it is very much a human problem too. The three plants employ 43,000 workers.

A complementary Government-sponsored plan to modernize the Spanish national railway system (Renfe) over the next 12 years calls for a total investment of 1,230,000 pesetas of which 391,000 pesetas will be spent on new locomotives and coaches. This should give a boost to the steel industry.

Officials hope that the sizeable investment will tend to reduce Renfe's annual operating loss, which last year amounted to 4,646,000 pesetas.

A modernization plan is also about to be announced for one of Spain's longest established manufacturing activities, textile weaving. Trade union representatives and textile industry executives have been studying a proposal for such a plan, and are expected to forward their recommendations to the administration.

The scheme, calling for investments totalling 150,000 pesetas over five years, contemplates a gradual reduction of the labour force, a reduction of costs in general, a streamlining of operations, an increase in private investment, the replacement of obsolete machinery and equipment and a commitment from labour leaders to keep wage demands moderate and try to increase productivity.

While there are no bright spots in Spain's industrial panorama, one of the least gloomy is car manufacture. Most of Spain's car makers have managed to hold their own, augmenting exports to compensate for diminishing domestic sales. The only one which may not be able to ride out the economic storm without government help and/or considerable new foreign investment is SEAT, Spain's biggest manufacturer.

The company has many problems, not the least of which are an excess of Fiat of Italy to go through with a deal to buy a majority interest in the Spanish firm, which has always produced Fiat models under licence. SEAT's sales amounted to 100,000 cars last year, 8 per cent more than in 1978 and more than any other car builder in Spain. But the company lost 15,000 pesetas.

By contrast, Renault, Spain's second-biggest car manufacturer, increased its sales by nearly 36 per cent over the previous year and showed a profit of 2,990,000 pesetas.

No review of Spain's industry would be complete without a look at tourism. Although not a "heavy" industry in the classic definition, it is a real heavyweight in terms of proceeds and employment. It is, in fact, Spain's major industry, and this invaluable export brings in more foreign currency than any other industry.

Tourism is feeling the effects of the slump—but things could be worse. The tourist trade brought in more than 56,480m in last year—enough to pay the country's bill for petroleum imports. This year, although the number of foreign visitors was off by nearly 12 per cent at the end of the first six months, the gross income was expected to be higher as a result of higher prices.

Harry Debelius



Trade union posters cover a fence around a construction project in Madrid. Labour disputes have decreased alongside growth in unemployment.

# Stocks pile up while orders drop

Spain's economy is "still in a state of stagnation," according to the research department of the Banco Hispano Americano in Madrid. Other indicators of hard-pressed exporters or other businesses might quibble, but none would dispute that in which public sector competition is more than a mere test case for the worldwide competition.

Order books in industry are piling up, according to the research department of the Banco Hispano Americano in Madrid. In January and February, only primary session of the Congress of Deputies, the industry was at a higher level at the end of the first half of this year than at any time since 1978, and still rising.

The upward trend in orders is in relation to pending orders. Not all of the news is gloomy, however. Exports, for instance, were more than 45 per cent more than the same month of 1978. The first four months of this year the boom in car exports was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, but also to compensate for steadily declining domestic car sales.

Last June, domestic sales of new vehicles were down by 20 per cent compared with the figure for June 1979. The drop of nearly 18 per cent or about 50,000 units, for the first six months of the year, compared with the same time in 1979. At the same time, production rose by nearly 13 per cent, mostly as a result of long-range planning and fewer labour problems.

Car manufacturers have seen the slump coming (it was already noticeable last year) and realized that the only way to take up the slack was to concentrate on exports. As a result, while domestic sales fell, exports rose by 22 per cent for the first six months of 1980, and for the first time, more vehicles were sold abroad (27,781) than at home (25,502).

The only drawback was that the sharp surge in exports focused the attention of other European car makers on the competition from Spain, especially in view of the prospect of joint Spanish-Japanese ventures and Spain's not-so-distant entry into the European Economic Community; there were protests about unfair competition from Spain, which still maintains trade barriers that severely

the Bank of Spain. The slow process of devaluation has made it difficult to sell abroad, and is lagging behind the rest of the world. The Banco Hispano Americano in Madrid. Other indicators of hard-pressed exporters or other businesses might quibble, but none would dispute that in which public sector competition is more than a mere test case for the worldwide competition.

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# Science lies dormant

"It is a miracle the universities are still alive." That was the message delivered by the Rector of the autonomous University of Madrid, Professor Pedro Martínez Montañés in his inaugural address for the course which has just begun.

He claimed that the Government is showing an attitude of indifference, ignorance and disparagement toward Spain's universities, and he called for more legislative and financial support.

Many faculty members were not on hand to hear his fiery speech; they were on strike, demanding more pay.

The Rector of Madrid's other big university, the Complutense, took up the same theme in his opening lecture, lamenting the failure of authorities and political organizations to put the nation's universities in a position to do the job they are intended to do—"there must be some reason," Complutense Rector Vian Ordoño said. "Why, in spite of every good argument, have the Government and the politicians not offered to remedy the situation, and why have they put opposition ahead of trust, overlooking the fact that our position is untenable?"

The educators' angry words refer to sluggish action on the part of the Government in giving the universities the money, the facilities and the legislation which they need. To a considerable extent, the delay is the result of a storm of criticism which a Government backed proposed law run into in the Spanish Parliament.

The storm has abated somewhat in recent months, as a multi-party congress of the original proposal, which leftists considered too elitist. Parliamentary sources now say that the new proposal may be ready for submission to the legislature by next January. In the meantime, the universities must make do with outdated legislation and a skimpy budget.

Teaching activities are not the only areas of conflict. Scientists employed by, or working on grants conceded by the Superior Council of Scientific Research (CSIC) staged a demonstration in the academic year began—also about money. Police blocked them from reaching their objective, the Ministry for Universities and Research, but the president of the

CSIC, Professor Alejandro Nieto, promised that he would discuss budget problems with Finance Ministry officials.

The striking researchers' distributed a manifesto in which they denounced the lack of attention paid by the authorities to the need for scientific investigation. "The situation of the sciences in Spain is unworthy of a developed country, jealous of its independence," the document argued. "The demonstrators were upset not only about the relatively little and poorly paid research, but also about the amount which is spent on research in general, which they consider to be insufficient."

The Minister for Universities and Research, Señor Luis González Seara, said at a news conference: "We're going to see a considerable advance in research during the present academic year, and special incentives will be established for professors who dedicate themselves full time to research in the universities."

A spokesman for the striking professors, Señor Diego Jordano, sums up the finance argument with these figures: In 1970 Spain's universities got 2.5 per cent of the state's budget. This year they get 1.5 per cent, although they have more students. During the same 10 years, he says, the amount earmarked for laboratory work for students has diminished by 49 per cent; the amount earmarked for buying power, and the amount earmarked for general research has diminished in real terms by 18 per cent. Earnings of the teaching staff, also affected by inflation, are 40 to 45 per cent less in real terms than they were 10 years ago, he argues.

Educational activities at a lower level got under way last month with less conflict but the ball may be only temporary. There is strong opposition from the left to legislation recently passed which confines state subsidies to privately run schools, including those run by religious institutions.

One new aspect of general education is the sudden shortage of teachers of the various regional languages. With home rule now in effect in the Basque country and Catalonia, and soon to be in effect in other regions, the languages which were officially supplanted by Castilian Spanish under Franco have come out of the homes and into public life. The trouble is that, although they are widely spoken in their respective regions, few

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## The church and the state: an ambiguous relationship

Throughout Spain's turbulent and dramatic history, the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the state has always been vital, sometimes beneficial, more often disastrous.

This umbilical cord which ties church to state is difficult to sever, though both establishments have sometimes expressed their eagerness, indeed anxiety, to do so, and Spain's new democratic constitution makes no mention of Roman Catholicism as the state religion.

The Roman Catholic religion, its feasts and fasts, its customs, traditions and ceremonies, are essential parts of the life of the peoples of the Iberian Peninsula. Cynical communist trade unionists and anarchist atheists do not find it odd when they join their wives and families in some Catholic homage to the Virgin, while there are some left-wing workers' priests who are more accustomed to give the clenched fist salute than the sign of the cross.

Los Reyes Católicos, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, uniting their kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, began the very peculiar close relationship between the Catholic Church and the Spanish state. By their military victories, they ended seven centuries of cultural and highly civilized Moorish occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.

It was the beginning of the era when Spain became the world's greatest power, backed by a vast South and coastal American colonial empire. Probably the reason for the remarkably sudden decline and fall of the Spanish empire can be found in the church-state relationship. At the time when Protestant reformers were challenging the infallibility of the Pope and Vatican dogma, Spain was the most inflexible defender of the old Catholic faith.

Spain's support for the Holy Office, the Inquisition and its grim methods of dealing with heretics, led to a decline while most other Protestant countries

such as Britain began building up an even bigger colonial empire.

Now consider the position of the church in 1931, at the time of the foundation of the Second Republic, when King Alfonso XIII abandoned the country without officially abdicating and went into voluntary exile "in order to avoid bloodshed". It was a time of strong anti-clerical feeling in Spain.

The socialist, anarchist and communist workers in the industrial cities, the mining centres of Asturias, and many country districts looked on the church and its priests as a privileged class. Bishops lived in palaces and spoke only to rich landowners and aristocrats. Wealthy parish priests were authoritarian and seemed to be the spiritual branch of the hated paramilitary Guardia Civil.

Not surprisingly, after the outbreak of the military rebellion on July 18, 1936, the start of the Civil War which brought General Franco to power, there was a popular uprising against the church. Churches, convents and monasteries were burnt and priests and nuns were killed. Many senseless and tragic atrocities were committed by angry workers and peasants, although not nearly as many, of course, as the bitter revenge exacted by Franco, who used and exaggerated these incidents for the propaganda campaign that he was fighting, with Moroccan mercenaries, Mussolini's conscripts and Hitler's military and Luftwaffe elite, "a holy crusade against red atheist communism".

After he had defeated the democratically-elected Republic in 1939, one of the Caudillo's main aims was to re-establish a special relationship, a concordat, with Rome.

The state would provide lavish funds for the church. Spain, as Franco put it, had just four years of its "crusade" against communism. He respectfully requested the names of three candidates for any vacant episcopal see, and also the right to veto the appointment of any bishop whose "radical" ideas might be embarrassing to his government.

Franco was shrewd, but more than that he was lucky. The sudden freezing of the



A mother and her children light candles in a Madrid church.

cold war made Washington decide that Franco, was no longer a "body" like Hitler or Mussolini, and that United States military bases in Spain could form an essential part of Pentagon strategy.

So a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Franco's Spain was signed, the United States providing a large amount of badly needed money. Then followed the tourist boom.

Millions of foreign tourists began to fly to the "Costas", which were rapidly deformed by ugly multi-story egg-box hotels, with the sanitation gushing out, unprocessed, into the Mediterranean. For the second time in its history Spain became prosperous, its roads jammed with cars and with probably the worst television programmes in the world.

Only one pillar of Franco's regime began to crack, and that was the church. An increasing number of priests began to ask awkward questions about such taboo matters as human rights, political repression, censorship, police methods and the torture of political prisoners.

It started in the Basque country, where the Basques' ancient demand for a limited degree of home rule had been ruthlessly outlawed by Franco's paramilitary police forces. This brutal repression was the origin of Euzko, an organization which, despite its Marxist ideology, is comparable to the IRA.

During the Franco era, many Basques, who did not approve of violent methods, nor necessarily of the extreme aims of the young ETA gunmen, were still prepared to shelter them from the police. Those who did so included local priests. Surprisingly, when the police arrested the priests on charges of aiding terrorists, the priests obtained the support of their bishops.

According to the concordat any priest had the right to be tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal and could not be brought before the civil or military courts without permission of the hierarchy. But the priests, much to Franco's annoyance, declined this right and insisted on undergoing the same treatment set up for their parishioners. Quite suddenly, the formerly reactionary and strictly pro-establishment church found itself in the vanguard of the anti-Franco liberation movement.

Five years after the death of the old dictator, Spain has achieved democracy. It has been quite a remarkable achievement. Although the guerrilla war still continues in the semi-autonomous Basque provinces, and the violence continues to a tragic and alarming extent, the actual transition from Francoist dictatorship to democracy has been achieved almost without bloodshed.

After 40 years of fascist repression under Franco the people have demanded complete freedom. No censorship, for example, of books, plays, films or magazines. This has been accepted.

Franco, like so many fascists, was strongly puritanical in a hypocritical manner regarding sex. So, since the bans have been lifted, Spain has been flooded with soft porn, hard porn, topless bars, massage parlours. This new permissive society has clearly worried many of the Spanish hierarchy.

During October a parliamentary committee of the Cortes, the Spanish Parliament, has been studying the provision of a new divorce law. Feminists and all the powerful left-wing parties demand that the divorce law should be a truly "progressive" one, and even some of the governing UCD Party agree that divorce should be made easy for marriages which have clearly broken down. The church is shocked.

Even more worrying is the possibility, not yet likely, of legalized abortion. Intelligent and realistic priests realize that most Catholics in Spain already use the pill or other birth control methods.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Pope has such strong dogmatic views regarding sexual morality. The Spanish hierarchy is very like the Pope-liberal so far as human rights are concerned, but unwilling to rock the Vatican boat regarding divorce, birth control or abortion. That is why the Roman Catholic Church has recently regained its former reputation of being a reactionary institution in Spain.

Jane Walker

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## Journalists are still fair game for the courts

In June, the editor-in-chief of the independent daily *El País* was seen by the *World Press* in New York as a newspaper editor of the future. His name was well known in Spain, particularly judges, Juan Luis Cebrián.

Mr Cebrián was on a visit to the United States, awaiting trial on charges based on articles published by his newspaper. Since the death of Franco he had already been summoned before judges and judges when 60 times. Only a month earlier he had been convicted of "contempt of constituted authority" as a result of a lead article on restrictions placed by the courts on the press and had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment (suspended) and a fine of £333.

He was not alone, and he is alone still. Five years after the death of Franco, the press still seems to be game for the courts, civil and military. Incidents are still occasionally confiscated, and actions of journalists carry a prohibition on the exercise of the profession for a specified period of time. One woman, convicted of a pornographic offence, was barred from holding journalistic post for the 32 years.

The 1978 constitution says all Spaniards have the right of free expression, but constitution is not yet effective in this regard. There are still old laws on the books, old laws on the bench and old laws in the barracks. In the barracks, a film was recently confiscated by a civil court on the grounds of "insulting the army establishment" after it had been shown to scenes in her. The *Crime of Cuba* has less well as the head of a documentary film incident in which the Guard police beat a man of the parliament. In a country where newspaper readership is on the borderline of "literary development" (100 copies per 1,000 people) as defined by UNESCO, television is the main source of news and general information for millions of Spaniards. It is the power of the chief political parties that five years after Franco's disappearance are awaiting trial in its own right, but not working with their work, out a formula to free the

but not only professionals are affected. A communist labour leader and former Jesuit priest, Señor Francisco García-Salve, was sentenced last June to six years on a charge of insulting the chief of state. The alleged insult consisted of criticism of a royal pardon, in a signed commentary published by the Madrid daily *El Imparcial*. However, Señor García-Salve was used to such treatment: he was jailed 13 times under the dictatorship.

Spaniards have reason to hope that all of this will change. The justices of the Constitutional Court were finally appointed late last summer, when media that there will be someone to appeal to when the ordinary tribunals hand down decisions which are in apparent contradiction with the post-Franco constitution. But only time will tell.

Law May the International Press Institute condemned the setbacks to freedom of expression in Spain. Soon afterwards, nevertheless, one edition of the leading news weekly, *Combo-15*, was confiscated from the newspapers, presumably because of objectionable remarks about a court decision in a case involving freedom of opinion.

If full freedom is still a distant goal it should be said in all fairness that the media are far less constrained today than they were during the Franco regime.

The information media suffer from other, equally crippling, defects as well. One of them is the control, both real and potential, over news and information programmes of the state-owned television network. Spain has only two channels, both state-run and government-managed. The Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, learnt his lesson well as the head of Spanish television under Franco, and apparently he still practices it. In a country where newspaper readership is on the borderline of "literary development" (100 copies per 1,000 people) as defined by UNESCO, television is the main source of news and general information for millions of Spaniards. It is the power of the chief political parties that five years after Franco's disappearance are awaiting trial in its own right, but not working with their work, out a formula to free the

state-run television monopoly from the direct political influence of Government. Could it be that the opposition parties are no more anxious to do this than the incumbent Centre Democratic Union, with a view to their own eventual ascension to power?

Radio news, on the other hand, has improved immensely since Franco's day, when all news broadcasts originated in the studios of Radio Nacional in Madrid, where they were carefully prepared and vetted, in strict accordance with government instructions. Today, Radio Nacional has an aggressive news service, and so do several other networks. (Radio was never a government monopoly, although the National Movement, the only legal political organization in the Franco era, did own a chain of broadcasting stations, which are still in the hands of the Government, even though the National Movement has disappeared.)

The quality of radio reporting is very high, compared with that of television reporting—which is at rock-bottom—newspaper reporting—which is fair to very good. The state still owns dozens of newspapers, most of them small, provincial dailies, many of which would not be able to survive without subsidy. Generally they show little sign of rejuvenation in the post-Franco period. Representatives of privately-owned publishing companies point out with some bitterness that the state-owned press is not only a potential tool for news management, it is unfair competition as well.

Last year, the state press got 70 per cent of the 5,800m pesetas (about £33m) destined for press subsidies. The state-owned press represents considerably less than one third of the country's total newspaper circulation.

Another matter which could profoundly affect journalism is a proposal for a new press law which would limit access to the profession to graduates of officially approved journalism schools of the universities. It would also perpetuate the requirement for newspapers to be officially registered as a prerequisite for publication, recognizing the power of the courts to bar individuals from practicing journalism; accept government spokesmen,

reporters in ministerial press offices and public relations men or women as "professionally active journalists" on a par with media reporters and editors; allow the Government to funnel all foreign news agency reports through a single national news agency; and make it an offence to practise journalism without authorization. In short, it would bring back many of the undesirable features of legislation which affected the news business under the authoritarian rule of Franco.

The proposal has the backing of the Federation of Press Associations of Spain, which is led by the director of the semi-official news agency Efe, Señor Luis María Anson.

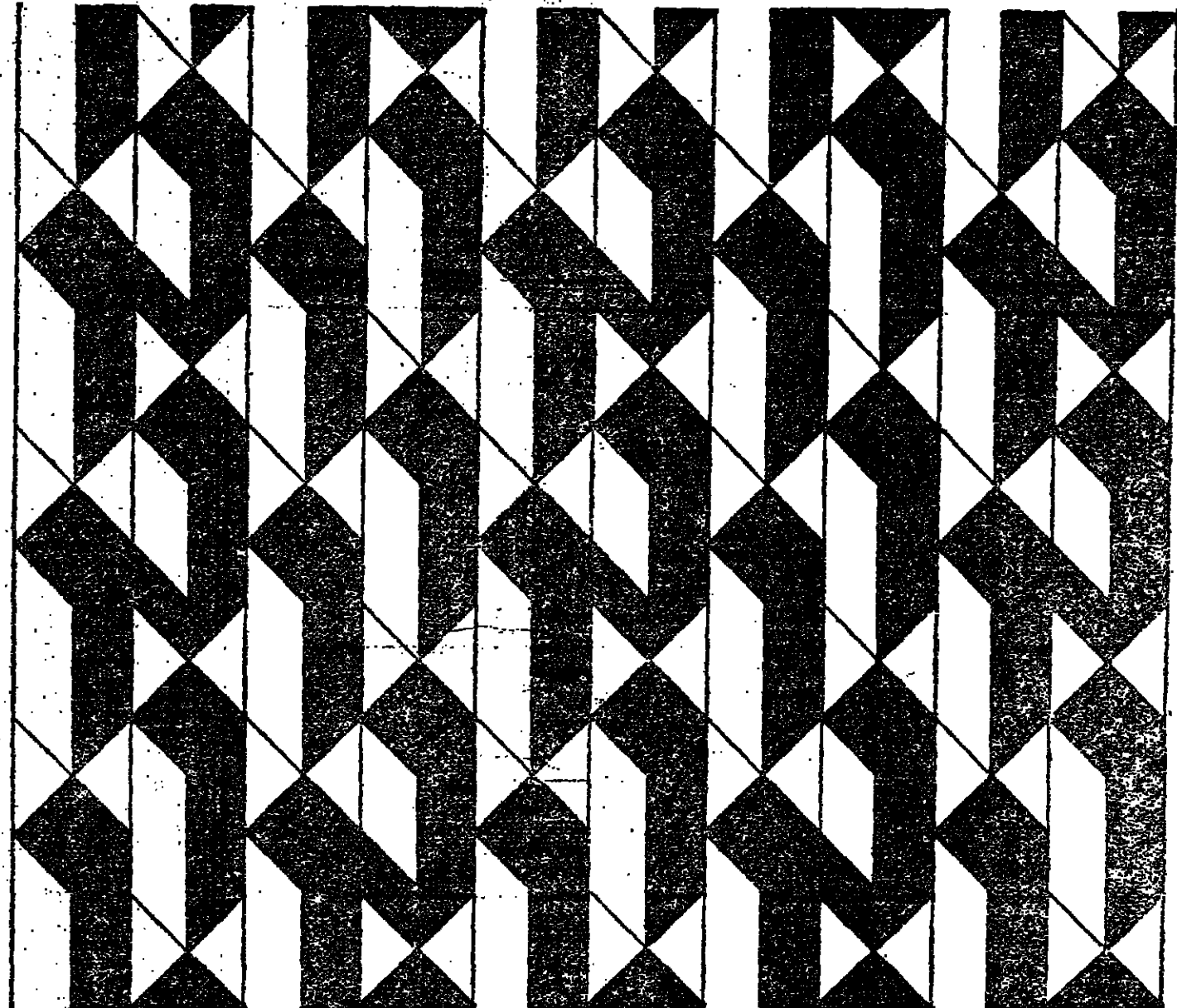
Spain's journalists, most of whom grew up under Franco, may not all share the ideology of that regime, but most of them seem to have inherited its urge to institutionalize everything. They share too a mentality which looks on the officially approved press card as a kind of job guarantee, the possession of which is rather more important than that of mere vocation or talent.

Another reason for the widespread support for the proposal is that not every body on the roll of the press associations is a journalist. A great many of them are practising some other trade or profession, but are considered journalists because they are in possession of the degree and/or the carnet issued by competent authority.

A third reason is that there are thousands of graduates from the faculties of information sciences (as the journalism schools are known) every year—far more than the number of jobs available. They are very anxious to keep "outsiders" from getting into the profession. Predictably the Association of Graduates of Information Sciences voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Anson Bill in a poll taken by the press associations.

The fourth reason, and the most important one in the opinion of many advocates of the proposed press law, is that the framers of the proposal think it will keep communists from gaining a dominant role in news media operations.

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FACTS AND FIGURES



For the traveller

How to get there

Spain's principal airports are in Madrid (about eight miles from the city centre), Barcelona (seven miles), and Málaga (five miles). Direct flights from London to Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Málaga are operated daily by British Airways, Iberia and several other international airlines. London is also connected by regular services to Alicante, Almería, Girona, Santiago de Compostela, Valencia, Manchester and Glasgow offer services in the summer.

Express from Paris to Madrid, and the Barcelona Express links the French capital with Barcelona and Valencia. The rail journey from London takes about 30 hours, and passengers are usually required to change trains at the French frontier.

Palma de Mallorca, about nine miles from the capital, is the international airport for the Balearic Islands. Iberia, British Airways and other European airlines offer regular services. International airports on the Canary Islands are at Las Palmas and Santa Cruz, Tenerife. There are several direct flights each week from London.

Regular steamer and hydrofoil services operate from Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante to Palma and Ibiza, and a weekly ferry service is operated between Barcelona-Algeciras and Las Palmas.

Travel documents needed

Visas are not required by holders of British passports visiting the country for fewer than 90 days, but a special visa is needed for longer periods. Once in Spain, people with special visas who want to work in the country must apply simultaneously for a residence permit and a work permit to the civil governor of the province in which he wishes to live; such permits are extremely difficult to obtain, and those who work without them are liable to immediate expulsion.

Since regulations are liable to change at short notice, all those planning to visit the country are urged to check the current situation with Spanish officials in London.

Local customs: advice to visitors

Lunch is usually taken at about 2.30 pm in Spain, and dinner at 9.30 pm. Spaniards generally do most business entertaining outside their homes, and do not expect casual guests to return their hospitality.

Two surnames are generally used by Spaniards, the second being their mother's. But verbally or in correspondence, it is normal to use only the first of the surnames. The term Don is widely used as a gesture of respect, and is sometimes seen abbreviated in writing to D.

While Spain follows the International Highway Code, British motorists should remember that three-point turns or reversing into side streets is forbidden in town; when driving through built-up areas at night, only side lights are permitted; priority is given to traffic coming from the right; and the wearing of seat belts by travellers occupying the front seats of Spanish registered vehicles is compulsory.

All main cities have large numbers of hotels, but they tend to be heavily booked and it is advisable to make reservations well in advance. The Spanish National Tourist Office in London (57-58 St James's Street, SW1A 1LD; telephone 01-499 0901) provides lists of accommodation, ranging from one-star hotels to five-star hotels, some falling into a "grand de luxe" category.

Service charges are added to all hotel and restaurant bills, but small tips are normally expected in addition. It is normal to give hotel porters about 25 pesetas, and to leave the small change from the bill for hotel and restaurant staff. Taxi drivers look for 10 per cent of the bill; airport porters for 10 to 25 pesetas per item of luggage; and hairdressers 10 per cent.

Items for personal use, like a portable typewriter, camera, pocket recorder and the like, can be taken through customs free of duty on arrival. Items bought in Spain for a total value of up to 25,000 pesetas can be taken out without an export licence, unless they are on the prohibited list, which includes certain works of art.

What to wear

In most parts of Spain during the summer, lightweight clothing and sunglasses are essential. In the winter, heavy clothing is needed in Madrid and other towns and cities in the interior but clothing similar to that worn in London should suffice.

Hotels (see map)

- |  |                   |             |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Eurobuilding—Pedra Damán, 23        | Telephone 4577800 | Telex 22548 |
| 2. Lux Palacio—P. de la Castellana, 67 | 4425100           | 27207       |
| 3. Meliá Madrid—Princesa, 27           | 2418200           | 22537       |
| 4. Miguel Ángel—Miguel Ángel, 31       | 4428199           | 41235       |
| 5. Mindanao—S. Francisco de Sales, 15  | 4428199           | 23263       |
| 6. Palace—P. de la Correas, 7          | 2211100           | 22272       |
| 7. Princesa Plaza—Princesa, 40         | 2423500           | 44378       |
| 8. Ritz—P. del Prado, 5                | 2212857           | 43386       |
| 9. Villa Magna—P. de la Castellana, 22 | 2614900           | 22914       |
| 10. Wellington—Velázquez, 8            | 2754400           | 22700       |
| Alameda—Ctra. Ajalvir, Km 12           | 2055040           | 43809       |
| Barajas—Aeropuerto                     | 2054296           | 22255       |
| Monte Real—Arroyo Fresno, 17           | 2162140           | 22089       |

The Ritz and the Villa Magna are described as five-star hotels in the special luxury class; the remainder are classified as five-star hotels.

Sport, leisure and entertainment

Madrid has much to offer the visitor—buildings rich in history; fine parks and gardens; museums covering everything from art and archaeology to bullfighting and transport; modern shops; theatres and cinemas; opera and concert halls; fascinating flea, stamp and book markets; a lively night life; and a host of fine restaurants.

Almost all types of cuisine are available. Some of the restaurants have been in existence for more than 200 years. The typical Madrid and Castilian dishes are particularly worth trying. The capital has five golf courses. Other sports favoured are tennis, soccer, horse racing, pigeon shooting, riding, car racing, hunting and fishing. Bullfights are held on Sunday afternoons either in the Plaza Monumental de las Ventas or at the smaller, Vista Alegre; the season is from early spring until mid-autumn, but the fights are cancelled if the weather is bad.

Embassies

The Spanish Embassy in London, 24 Belgrave Square, SW1. Telephone 01-235 5555; telex 261333 or 21110.

Ambassador: the Marqués de Perinat.  
Minister Counsellor: Señor P. Ortiz-Armengol.  
First Secretary: Señor J. Barandica.

The British Embassy in Madrid, Calle de Fernando de Sotomayor, 16. Telephone 419000; telex 27555.

Ambassador: Mr. R. E. Parnes.  
Minister: Mr. Humphrey Macgregor.  
Counsellor (Commercial): Mr. A. White.

Second Secretary (Economic): Mr. A. Bird.

Climate

Central regions of mainland Spain can be very cold from November to March, although in Madrid conditions are not very different from those in London during the first quarter of the year. The north is mainly temperate, while the central and southern regions enjoy hot and dry summers. Madrid's average temperatures range from a minimum of 34°F (1°C) in January to 88°F (31°C) in July.

In the Canary Islands conditions are usually warm and dry during the greater part of the year, but temperatures vary according to altitude. In the Balearic Islands average temperatures range from 43°F (6°C) in January to 84°F (29°C) during July and August.

Shopping

Spanish handicrafts are world famous. Particularly worth looking at in Madrid are rugs, tapestries, fans, cloaks, porcelain and ceramic ware, carved from objects of wood, stone, and gold and silverware. There are several "high fashion" clothing stores, and some which specialize in leather goods—bags, shoes, handbags, gloves and the like, in a variety of skins. Sporting goods are also of high quality.

Local travel

Radial routes from Madrid by air, rail and road are the easiest to use, but advance bookings are strongly advised if travelling either by rail or air. Direct communications are good between Bilbao and Barcelona, with the journey taking an hour by air or seven hours by rail. A shuttle service operates hourly between the capital and Barcelona. Both Iberia and Aviación y Comercio (Aviaco) link Madrid with the main provincial cities, with the islands, and with Ceuta and Melilla.

Train seats and sleeper reservations should be made well in advance. Tickets are valid only within a certain period. Extra charges are made for first-class trains, and supplementary charges for butacas (special three-side seats) and sleepers.

Good roads connect all the main towns and cities on the mainland. Motorways, most of them charging a toll, are to be found particularly in the Basque country, Catalonia and on the Mediterranean coast. Taxis in Madrid (which also has a meter) are black with thin red bands around the body; in Barcelona they are the same basic colour but have a yellow door. All are equipped with meters. Most large towns offer car-hire facilities, but an international driving licence as well as a full licence is required.

Time differential

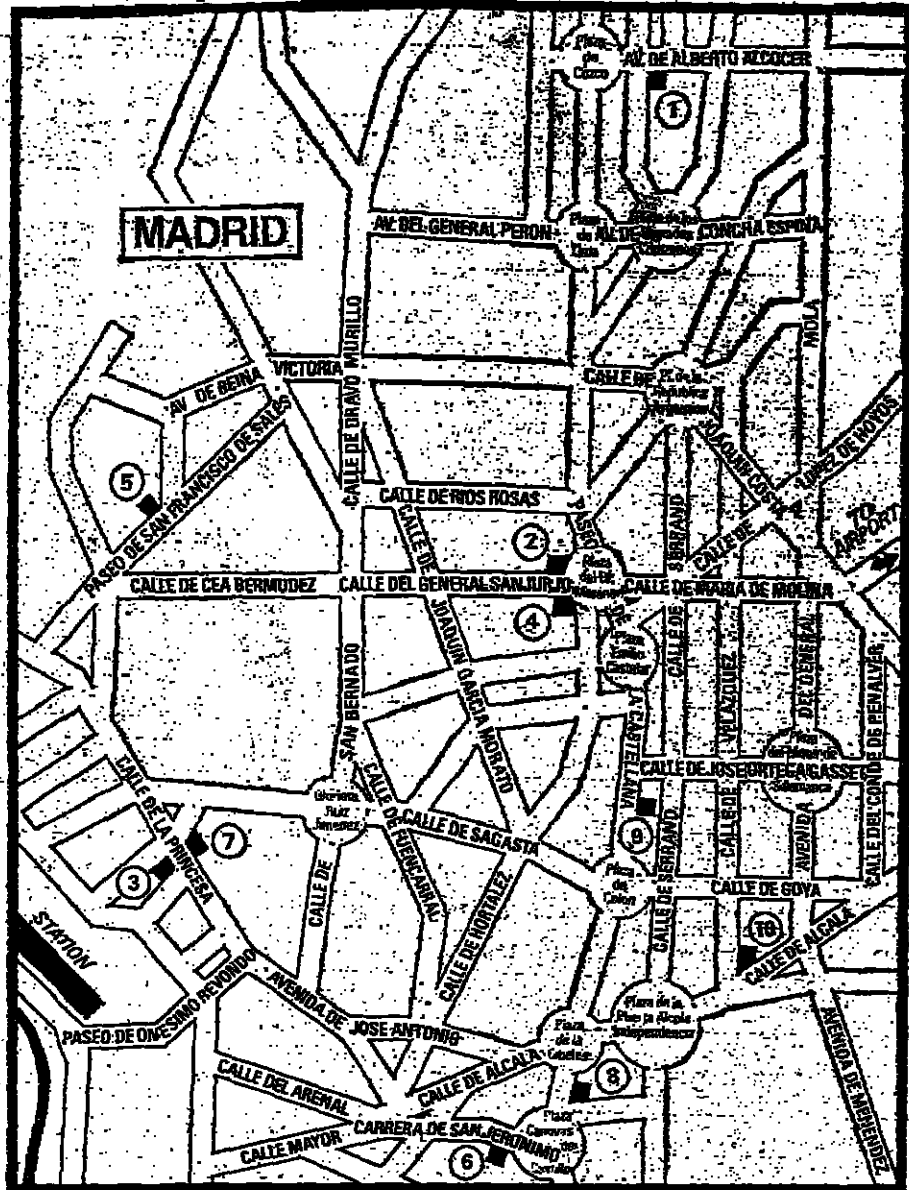
Mainland Spain: GMT plus one hour from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus two hours. The Canary Islands: GMT from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus one hour.

Language

While many Spanish businessmen have a knowledge of English, an ability by the visitor to speak Spanish is of great advantage. Every effort should be made to learn some Spanish, all correspondence and literature. Lists of interpreters and translators are available from British commercial offices in Spain.

Currency

The Spanish peseta (pta) consists of 100 céntimos. Notes in circulation are in denominations of 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas, while coins come in units of 50 céntimos and 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas. The £ is worth 178 pesetas.



General

Main cities

Madrid, Spain's capital, houses the central Government and is an important commercial and financial centre. The larger Spanish companies maintain offices there, and there are a number of industrial undertakings in the area. The capital is 2,000 ft above sea level and has a population in excess of 3,500,000.

Barcelona, with a free port zone, is the country's premier commercial and industrial city. Among its products are textiles, chemicals, plastics, fertilizers, paint, electrical engineering equipment and appliances. The population of Greater Barcelona is about 3,500,000.

Bilbao, with more than a million inhabitants in the greater metropolitan area, has an important container port, extensive shipbuilding yards, iron ore mines, and engineering and steel works. It is also a major electricity producer and has an oil refinery.

Valencia, similar in size of population to Bilbao, also has port facilities, works for steel fabrication and shipbuilding and factories for the production of ceramics, furniture and cars. The area produces a great deal of the country's citrus fruits, onions, rice and potatoes. Seville makes ships and aircraft engines, and has 8 pm and most Spanish bottled mineral water out of copper and lead mines. An important river port houses more than 600,000 people. It is a major exporter of olive crops, supermarkets.

Public holidays

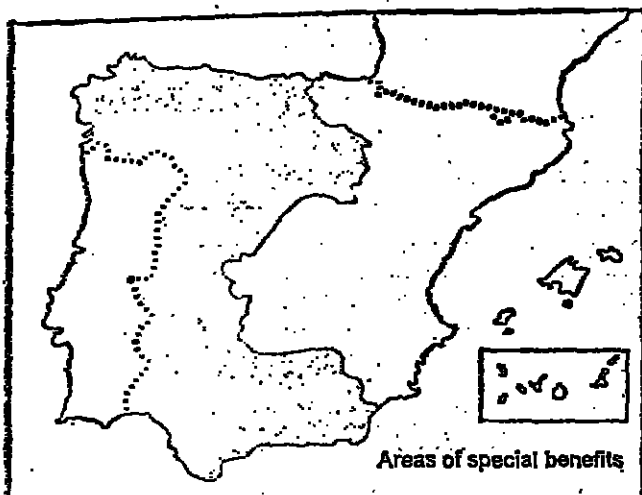
	1980
Hipocritas	Oct 12
Inmaculada Concepción	Dec 8
Christmas Day	Dec 25
New Year's Day	Jan 1
Epiphany	Jan 6
St. Joseph	March 19
Maundy Thursday	April 16
Good Friday	April 17
Labour Day	May 1
Corpus Christi	June 18
St. James the Apostle	July 25
Assumption of Our Lady	Aug 15

Each town and region has its own fiesta, on varying dates throughout the year, and there are special holidays in the Balearic and Canary Islands. British diplomats observe local and national holidays, with the Queen's Birthday and Boxing Day. The summer holiday period on the mainland is from July to September, and business activity is at a minimum during these months.

Hours of business

Office hours vary considerably from region to region, and visitors are advised to check times locally. Banks: Monday to Friday, 9 am to 2 pm; Saturday, 9 am to 1 pm. Shops: Usually from 9 or 10 am until 1 or 1.30 pm, again from 3 or 3.30 pm until 7.30 or 8 pm. Most metropolitan areas have special hours for the production of ceramics, furniture and cars. The area produces a great deal of the country's citrus fruits, onions, rice and potatoes. Seville makes ships and aircraft engines, and has 8 pm and most Spanish bottled mineral water out of copper and lead mines. An important river port houses more than 600,000 people. It is a major exporter of olive crops, supermarkets.

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For Information Contact:

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Spanish Embassy  
Commercial Section  
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Or any Spanish Commercial Office

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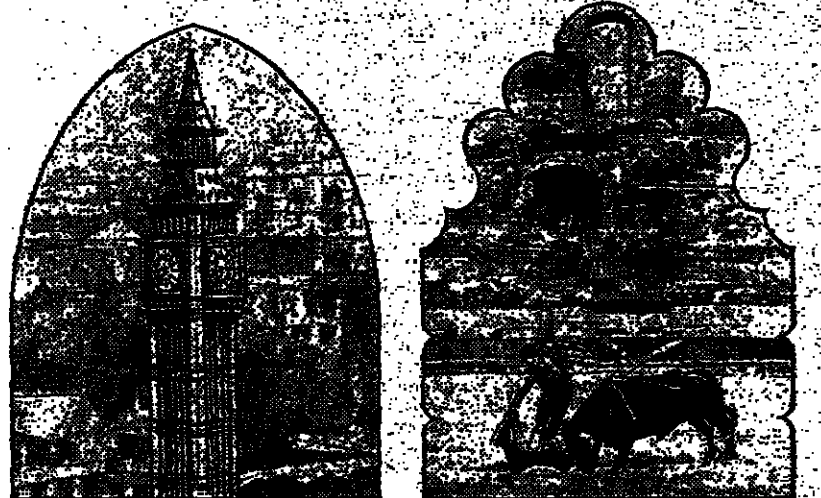
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Mexico	Avda. Juárez, 4 - México, I.D.F. Tel. (525) 565 00 30 - Telex: 177480		

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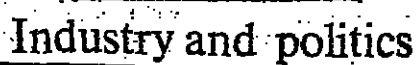
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Year	Total Population (%)	Population 65+ (%)
1977	10.0	5.0
1978	10.5	5.1
1979	11.0	5.2
1980	11.5	5.3
1981	12.0	5.4
1982	12.5	5.5
1983	13.0	5.6
1984	13.5	5.7
1985	14.0	5.8
1986	14.5	5.9
1987	15.0	6.0
1988	15.5	6.1
1989	16.0	6.2
1990	16.5	6.3
1991	17.0	6.4
1992	17.5	6.5
1993	18.0	6.6

	1978-1	1978-2	1978-3	1978-4
British exports to Spain:				
Machinery and transport equipment	178.1	154.6	177.1	113.5
Including:				
General industrial machinery	—	(32.1)	(32.0)	(19.9)
Specialized machinery	—	(25.4)	(24.4)	(14.8)
Tools and data processing	—	(19.1)	(20.5)	(14.9)
Agricultural machinery	—	(18.0)	21.7	(25.5)
Motor vehicles	—	(18.9)	(18.6)	(17.7)
Metals, scrap and ores	24.3	40.5	46.4	51.0
Semiconductors	60.1	64.4	71.3	43.1
Fish and live animals	14.3	11.7	21.5	24.9
Manufactured goods	77.2	55.2	65.2	35.1
Including:				
Iron and steel	(25.4)	(10.5)	(14.5)	(64.3)
Wool yarn and fabrics	(7.0)	(4.9)	(7.3)	(4.0)
Ceramics	11.0	14.7	13.2	5.7
Aluminium	8.1	10.0	23.5	12.3
Other goods	81.7	120.8	154.8	112.7
Total	464.8	472.0	573.0	391.3
British exports to Britain:				
Machinery and transport equipment	85.3	137.5	263.7	144.0
Including:				
Motor vehicles	—	(66.8)	(121.7)	(88.5)
Manufactured goods	77.8	110.2	132.0	90.7
Including:				
Iron and steel	(19.8)	(28.6)	(33.5)	(23.4)
Wool yarn and fruit	123.1	102.8	107.5	48.8
Colours	4.2	- 2.4	50.6	- 37.1
Ceramics	39.0	37.8	57.5	22.3
Crystals	16.0	19.6	30.8	17.2
Other goods	63.4	95.6	128.9	69.5
Total	439.2	505.9	710.9	439.1











Source: Department of Trade.










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	<b>19TH INTERNATIONAL BOAT &amp; SPORTS SHOW</b> 17/25 JAN.
	<b>COORDINATED FAIRS</b> <b>21ST CLOTHING FAIR AND "MODAPUNTO 81"</b> <b>KNITWEAR FAIR</b> 13/18 FEB.
	<b>"EXPOATEX 81" - 5TH TEXTILE MACHINERY SHOW</b> 4/20 FEB.
	<b>"GRAPHISPAK 81" - INTERNATIONAL PRINTING, PACKAGING, CONDITIONING AND BOTTLING INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.</b> 11/19 MARCH
	<b>"CONSTRUMAT 81" - SPANISH BUILDING EXHIBITION</b> 3/8 APRIL
	<b>WINTER SPORTS EXHIBITION</b> 8/8 APRIL
	<b>INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW</b> 2/10 MAY
	<b>5TH ANTIQUES DEALERS EXHIBITION</b> 8/17 MAY
	<b>49TH BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR</b> 4/12 JUNE
	<b>COORDINATED FAIRS</b> <b>21ST CLOTHING FAIR AND "MODAPUNTO 81"</b> <b>KNITWEAR FAIR SPRING &amp; SUMMER FASHION</b> 5/8 SEPT.

	<b>"EXPODOMESTICA 81" - HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, FITTINGS AND COMPONENTS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR</b> 28/30 SEPT.
	<b>"SONOMAG 19" - EXHIBITION OF IMAGE, SOUND AND ELECTRONICS</b> 28 SEPT/4 OCT.
	<b>"EXPOHOGAR 81" - HOGAROTEL - HOME AND DECORATION NATIONAL EXHIBITION</b> 28 SEPT/8 OCT.
	<b>SPORTS AND CAMPING EXHIBITION</b> 22/25 OCT.
	<b>"HOTELTELCO 81" - HOGAROTEL - HOTEL EQUIPMENTS AND COMMUNITIES</b> 27/30 OCT.
	<b>"EXPOMINER 81" - 2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF MINERALOGY, MINERALS &amp; FOSSILS EXHIBITION</b> 14/16 NOV.
	<b>"EXPOQUIMIA 81" - INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR</b> 33/38 NOV.
	<b>"EXPOAVICA" - INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK TECHNIQUES</b> 3/6 NOV.
	<b>19TH CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGE FAIR</b> 26 DEC. 5 JAN. 82
	<b>INFORMATION</b> <b>AVDA. M.<sup>a</sup> CRISTINA PALACIO N.<sup>o</sup> 1</b> <b>BARCELONA 4 (SPAIN)</b> TEL. 223 31 01 - TELEX 55117 FORM-2E



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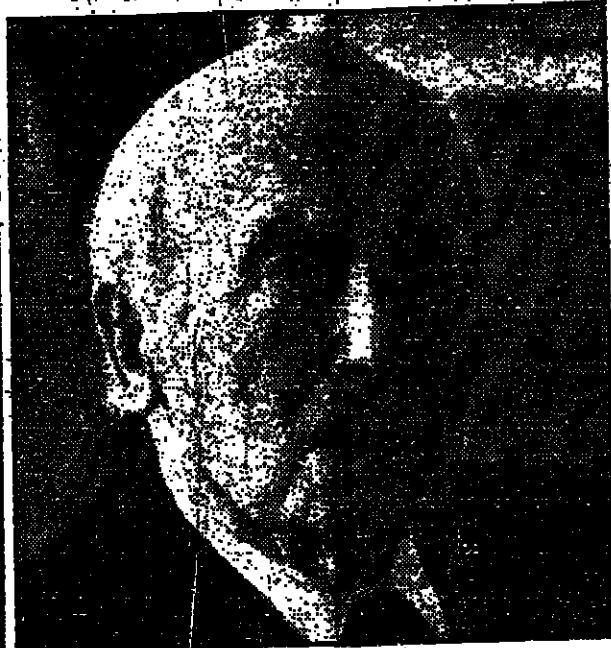
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## SPAIN

### Profiles of four people eminent in painting, politics, the theatre and sport

#### Joan Miró



October 6 was a big day in the life of a big little man, Joan Miró, the painter. Immediately after the inauguration in Madrid of a plaza named in his honour and dominated by a huge mural which he designed, the Catalan artist visited King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace, where he was decorated with Spain's Gold Medal of Fine Arts. Then he went on to the Típolo Gallery in the Spanish capital, for the opening of a Miró water-colour exhibition.

It was a crowded schedule for a man of 87, but not for one whose eyes never forgot the joy of childhood surprise. Joan Miró, who is so short that he has to look up to nearly everybody, is looked up to himself for his genius in putting that joy on canvas.

"I try to persuade him to rest", his wife, Pilar Juncosa, told reporters at the mural dedication, but he keeps on working. For example, he just spent 15 days on a logotype for the Pablo Picasso centennial, ordered by the Ministry of Culture.

In Paris in 1919, when Miró exhibited failed time after time, Picasso, along with André Salmon, took an interest in his work. Miró painted the poster for the Spanish pavilion at the famous Paris exposition of 1937, which featured Picasso's monumental "Guernica".

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#### Nuria Espert



After 34 years in theatre, Nuria Espert still considers it "an extraordinary adventure". As co-director of Spain's National Dramatic Centre, she has done more than any other person to draw attention throughout the world to the values of Spanish drama. A lifelong admirer of the great Spanish poet, Federico García Lorca, she has performed his works with a special understanding that no one has matched.

Her country's theatrical leading actress in serious drama, Nuria Espert found her vocation early in life. At the age of 11, when her parents proudly took her everywhere to recite poetry for their friends, she was engaged to play a child's part in a minor theatre production in Catalonia, her native region. "I was paid for that job", she says, "and I have not stopped working since".

She is not a member of any political party, and says: "I was simply anti-Franco". Her role in a film which the regime found objectionable brought complications and present post at the National administrative harassment.

Her attempts to stage Lorca's "Yerma" for the first time in Spain were blocked for a whole year. A thoroughgoing trouper, she has played roles in the works of the great playwrights of many languages. Since her appointment to her position at the National Dramatic Centre, where she

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#### Felipe González



Felipe González, leader of the Socialist Workers' Party, Spain's main parliamentary opposition, was born in a working-class neighbourhood of Seville in 1927. Until the age of 15, he was a model student. His report cards changed then because he was beginning to learn other things for himself—things such as the strikingly different life styles of the children of the wealthy in the beaches of Santander and the children of Andalusian occasional farmworkers.

An illness which brought insomnia and long nights of wide reading, and the influence of a socialist professor, combined to shape his habits of study regained. Señor González began taking part in political activities at the university of Seville. He was instrumental in virtually destroying the influence there of the Franco regime's obligatory student union.

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#### Severiano Ballesteros



At 23, Severiano Ballesteros has the looks of a film star and the strength and courage of a bullfighter. Around the greens he has the deftness of an artist and the originality of Picasso.

He knows no fear on a golf course and will let fly with his driver as he did when winning the 1979 Open at Royal Lytham and St. Annes in 1979. He is still too young for caution, although he has now restricted his swing to save aggravating his spine too much.

The fifth son of a Santander farmer from whom he got his athleticism, Ballesteros is well on the way to making his second million. He has made enormous strides in a highly competitive sport for a man who, only six years ago, played in his first professional event, the Portuguese Open in 1973. He scored 89 and made a match, was soon back home practicing again.

Since then his progress has been magical with wins almost all over the world. The Netherlands, Japan, Korea, the United States and Britain. He topped the British order of merit in 1976, the youngest player ever to do so, winning more than £50,000. With Manuel Piñero he won the Ryder Cup for Spain. Throughout this year he played 120 rounds of competitive golf only failing to finish a tournament once.

Johnnie Miller, who won the Open at Royal Birkdale in 1976 (Ballesteros finished second), says of him: "Severiano plays like I used to play it. He keeps the ball still and lets rip. If he plays

it a little more cautiously he could become the British champion. I suspect words three years later he landed one of the world's four major tournaments in outrageous fashion. Scarcely ever on the fairway, he managed to recover from impossible positions.

This year he won the US Masters in Augusta, thus clearing the Americans who regarded him with less than affection. He was 13 under par with a total of 275 and won with four strokes to spare over a hand-picked field.

He has aroused enormous speculation over the sums of money he can expect from endorsements and other contracts. Some of £15m to £20m, others among lightly. But he will not be deserting Britain for the United States. His friends and family are in Spain but he prefers to play the greatest amount of his golf on the European circuit, with only lightning visits to the States.

One of the reasons for his choice of Britain and Europe is that it is where he is recognized for what he has done in such a short time. In Spain he is barely an amateur, although in Padena he is the local hero; they may not fully understand what he has achieved, but it is sufficient for local pride.

Anthony Jones

## Wines for whisky is part of a healthy trade

Trade between Britain and Spain has been thriving for centuries, as the bottom of the Bay of Biscay would testify. It is still a healthy trade today, amounting to about 2,200,000 tons northbound and 1,600,000 tons southbound, of which about 80 per cent goes by sea and about 10 per cent each by road and rail, with a minute fraction by air.

Some traffic seems to travel happily in both directions, much to the satisfaction of the shipping lines. And steel and petroleum—1770 using chartered sailing ships—small schooners and brigantines—for the carriage of fruit from Spain, Portugal and the Azores. It acquired a bottle of wine that comes from the north, then there are specific cargoes such as fruit and vegetables from the south, and a Spanish sunny climate; and Spanish and British manufactured goods from the north.

One fast-growing trade in recent years is that of Spain's rapidly becoming one of the world's great ancillary car-makers, with massive investments by Ford (66,000 Fiat cars on Britain's roads by August came from there). General Motors, Ford, Citroën and so on. Britain does not like it at all.

Quite a large proportion of the trade moves in tankers and trampships, notably steel, chemicals and china clay. But there is a wide choice of liner services too, the main Spanish ports being Bilbao, Barcelona, Valencia and Cadix; the main British ports: Liverpool, Southampton, Felixstowe and Bristol.

Lines operating in the trade include Hispania Maritime, between Liverpool and Mediterranean ports; Spain Line, between Avonmouth and Bilbao; Sealand, between Avonmouth and Bilbao; and the Republic of Ireland.

With its own stevedoring and block trains to and from main line, Sealand provides a complete service in Spain, and

Britain, and capacity for export expectation is that for 1,000 containers a week by the Anglo-Spanish trade. The company is well geared to provide a fast and economical service into the Spanish domestic economy, and by trading it from the future.

What that future holds is a little uncertain in the light of Spain's prospective entry into the EEC. But the general picture is one of a healthy trade.

Michael Bailey  
Shipping Correspondent

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## THE CANDIDATES FACE TO FACE

The television debate between President Carter and Mr. Reagan, billed as the climax of the election campaign, was the occasion on which the two men had, confronted each other, person-to-person, in a joint appearance. At an earlier time, Mr. Reagan had been seen on television in a "debate" with Mr. Carter, but this was a staged event, a carefully choreographed performance, in which the two men, in the presence of a large audience, had been seen to agree on a number of points. The television debate, however, was a much more serious affair. It was a debate in which the two men, in the presence of a large audience, had been seen to disagree on a number of points. The debate was a much more serious affair than the staged event. It was a debate in which the two men, in the presence of a large audience, had been seen to disagree on a number of points.

The studio debate broadly repeated the whole campaign. Mr. Reagan was intent on showing Mr. Carter could not be elected. Mr. Carter was intent on showing Mr. Reagan could not be elected. The debate was a much more serious affair than the staged event. It was a debate in which the two men, in the presence of a large audience, had been seen to disagree on a number of points.

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could be cut progressively by a third, while increasing defence expenditure without causing further inflation. This suggests that his capacity to distinguish between imaginative and wild ideas is not so good as it might be. Mr. Reagan's great strength as a politician has been his capacity to enunciate in simple terms the fears and aspirations held by a large section of the public. His weakness is that the simple statements he has made have become the clichés of the campaign. His language is so simple that it is almost childish. His statements are so simple that they are almost meaningless. His language is so simple that it is almost childish. His statements are so simple that they are almost meaningless.

Mr. Reagan's other task has been to convince the electorate that the economic difficulties from which the country has been suffering can be laid at Mr. Carter's door. The American people know well that they have been experiencing serious unemployment and inflation. The economy has been stagnating. They are also aware that the Carter administration has been ill-organized and lacking in authority. Mr. Reagan's objective has been to persuade them to associate these two factors with each other. The American people have no great confidence in Mr. Carter—otherwise, with all the advantages of the incumbent, he would be reasonably sure of reelection. They might be prepared to put up with a somewhat inept President for another four years. But they would be unlikely to do so if they believed that his bungling was the direct cause of economic misfortunes which would therefore continue if he were returned to office. The outcome may turn on whether Mr. Reagan has done enough to persuade them of that.

These pronouncements contain much that is unobjectionable, even admirable. They pay due deference to concepts such as "the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth" and "the free exchange of ideas" and "knowledge" already enshrined in UNESCO's own constitution. There is an element of hypocrisy in these declarations, but a more significant factor is the confusion that derives from long and weary efforts at compromise. The discussion as a whole, however, firmly implies a context of state responsibility: in the last resort, the task of assessing whether these lofty concepts are respected is assigned to governments. It is obvious that the official conception of objective truth in the Soviet Union, for instance, does not lend itself to unfettered inquiry. Even with the best of intentions, a government cannot seek to safeguard standards in the press without threatening to obliterate the very qualities it seeks to protect. When the discussion passes on to the possibility of providing special rights and privileges to the media, the situation is even more bleak. The advantages could be denied to those who did not conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the authorities.

The proposals gained much of their support from developing countries which resent the often condescending and superficial way in which their problems are treated by the media of the West, which dominate the channels of world information. This resentment is often accompanied by a belief that commercial motives (though not apparently motives of state) are a corrupting influence upon the media. There is also an impulse to see competition and diversity as threats to

dent he will not simply scrap the Salt Two treaty, which is still awaiting ratification by the Senate, but will also "sit down with the Russians for as long as it takes to negotiate a balanced and equitable arms limitation agreement". The electoral purpose of this statement is to reduce his disagreement with the President on this score to a matter of tactics rather than principle. Mr. Reagan has also tried to remove the political sting from Mr. Carter's charge through the genial calm of his own personality—and from the first reactions to the debate he did not seem to have done too badly in this respect.

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good reporting, rather than safeguards that some reporting, at least, shall be good; and there is a reluctance to trust the judgment of audiences relatively unused to assessing the claims of competing sources of news. It is partly because these feelings are so widespread (as well as because of an unfortunate complacency about the whole issue, among some western nations) that the UNESCO proposals gained such momentum that Britain eventually acquiesced in their adoption, without actually supporting them: no vote was taken.

It is this resentment towards the established Western media, which needs to be understood and met if UNESCO is not to slide gradually further towards a totalitarian position. Britain's acquiescence may appear less steadfast than a complete rejection of the proposals might have been, but at least it leaves her in a favourable position to influence the way the rhetoric is eventually applied. There is a need to arouse a proper sense of concern among other democratic governments about the consequences of the debate.

Either through the machinery that is to be set up under the auspices of UNESCO itself or on a bilateral basis, it is necessary to offer practical help to foster communications in developing countries. New and independent voices are needed in basic sympathy with governments in the Third World, which now feel themselves to be operating in a world of communications that is fundamentally unsympathetic and alien. By means such as these, the initiative can be regained from the illiberal forces which have grasped it so successfully in Belgrade.

were personally innocent, or who failed to disclose facts which were not questioned about but which are now held to have been "material". Yet you have reported, in recent months, not only the circumstances of Mangoo Khan and Mohan Singh, but the circumstances of a young man of 17 who is clearly not culpable for his entry by deception at the age of nine, and of resident domestic workers, the existence of whose children, concealed by the employment agencies which recruited them, but declared by the women concerned to the Inland Revenue, is held to render their entry illegal without having infringed a work permit regulation. Your Special Correspondent rightly describes the Zamir case as a discredit to English law. But it is important to understand, when Home Office ministers claim to be doing no more than applying the law as the courts have interpreted it, that each successive extension of the duty of entry by deception has been fought for by the Home Office, and indeed has only come before the courts because the Home Office has exercised its administrative powers to imprison and remove new groups of people. In 1974, after the House of Lords in the case of Azam had held the Immigration Act 1971 to have a specific effect regarding illegal entrants who entered before 1973, Parliament debated whether it had intended or desired such a consequence. At that time, Conservative and Labour spokesmen were divided, the former claiming that the intention and effect of the legislation had been excluding this and preceding an amnesty. But in the matter of entry by deception, there can be no dispute that the judgment in *Zamir* is contrary to the intention of those who

## Storm clouds over eastern Europe

From Lord Kennet  
Sir, 1956, 1958, 1980—the slow clock of Europe is due to strike again. But if, as seems increasingly likely, the Soviet Union invades Poland on the night of the American election, or during the count, there will be a new response.

Poland is different. It is a large country, it has been brutally oppressed for over 200 years by its stronger neighbours, led always by Russia. And above all it would be the first country the Russians had invaded since World War II which has a coast.

The Poles will fight, of course: one must know little history to doubt that. Whether they fight with their arms, with part of their army disguised as guerrillas, or with civilian guerrillas, they will fight, and fight well, yet they will be beaten. The defeat will not be near and absolute, with everybody contentedly rounded up in the middle of some conspicuous plain. There will be military refugees; many, perhaps hundreds of thousands, still armed. There will be civilian refugees, perhaps millions of them.

They will not go south: that would be to walk roundabout back into the arms of their victors. They will not go to the East German frontier: East Germany closed its borders with everybody contentedly rounded up in the middle of some conspicuous plain. There will be military refugees; many, perhaps hundreds of thousands, still armed. There will be civilian refugees, perhaps millions of them.

Some of them will surely appeal to America, to Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Muskie by name. One need not go on.

We (Britain, etc.) will not be able to protect the boat people. That would start World War III, which would be nuclear. Nor, and even more absolutely, can we advise them to submit now, in advance: that would be to betray their freedom and ours.

All we can do is to say to Mr. Brezhnev: "Do not do it. It would be no more than absolute victory that the Soviet Army has achieved in Afghanistan. You yourself have just told us all how much the Soviet people, need peace, not yet more war. Your diplomats are trying to tell us that Poland is no concern of Britain's: have you, have they, forgotten how the Second World War began?"

Let it ride: give this people their natural right and their heart's desire. Why not? It is not certain that dividing the system into two, the Warsaw Pact would break it up and expose the Soviet Union to nameless horrors. Have faith in man, especially industrial working man, as Marx and Engels did.

I will only mention that Lord Carrington, with his usual gift for being in the right place at the right time, is in Poland today. He needs no advice, but he must have the good wishes of all people of good will, throughout the world.

Yours etc,  
KENNET  
G.P.A. Thompson  
October 28.

From Mr G. P. A. Thompson  
Sir, Your leading article, "Lord Carrington goes East" (Oct 27), gives interesting and valid reasons why many other nations have taken greater interest in postwar Poland than we have. Apart from the excellent points made in support of this visit, for current and future relations with this country, may I suggest the following historical associations should also be remembered: 1. The declaration war on Germany in 1939, because of her invasion of Poland. 2. Polish pilots and airmen were a numerous and valuable asset in the defence of Britain. 3. General Anders' Army fought alongside British divisions in Italy and elsewhere. 4. At the end of the war a large proportion of Polish servicemen and women accepted the offer to settle permanently in this country, and they and their children are now valuable and integrated members of our nation.

Yours faithfully,  
G. P. A. THOMPSON  
as from: Dunval Hall, Bridgworth, Shropshire.  
October 28.

**Easing the way to death**  
From Mrs Penelope Morris  
Sir, I was horrified to read the letter in your publication today (October 23) from Miss Lesley Chamberlain.

In the event of a nuclear attack, I would have thought it was the duty of any able-minded and bodied person to do something to help others, and that their loved ones in EXOT, surely, under any circumstances, people should keep their will in live, and also to keep and contribute towards the sense of health and sanity remains.

This is our heritage.  
Yours sincerely,  
P. A. MORRIS  
Gussage St Andrew, Dorset.  
October 23.

**Unsung hero**  
From Mrs S. M. Liddall  
Sir, Will someone high up in the Civil Service kindly explain why the invaluable Mr. Eric Tully (Whitaker's Almanack 1981) is not a senior executive officer.

It would also be interesting to learn what New Year Honour the Civil Service considers appropriate for Mr. Tully's services to the nation.  
Yours faithfully,  
S. M. LIDDALL  
41 Swaffield Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

## Where a prison officer's loyalty lies

From the Governor of Winchester Prison and others

Sir, With the most laudable intention of opening up prisons to the press and to radio, the Home Secretary recently gave prison governors permission to communicate with the press about their own establishments. We therefore take this opportunity to write to suggest that the time for clear thinking has been reached regarding the dispute between prison officers and the Government.

Though our prison, Winchester, has only been affected comparatively mildly by the dispute compared with some others and though the issue upon which the prison officers are in dispute is a comparatively minor one, their action has already seriously affected the quality of life of the prisoners.

To reach the crux of the matter one vital question demands reply. Should prison officers be permitted the right of industrial action? Adequately to reply to this question three points must be very carefully weighed.

The first is that a prison officer stands in a very special relationship to the Crown. Unlike the Prison Service he, or she, makes this special promise, which is given in writing and solemnly witnessed: "I promise that I will faithfully serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a prison officer and that I will obey the rules of the Service and will carry out all orders lawfully given in me and will discharge all the duties of a prison officer faithfully according to law."

Both the Governor and his officers are servants of the Sovereign. The Governor can have no question at all of their serving the masters. Sadly, the prison officer at the present time finds himself in this predicament. He has given a solemn promise to the Queen, but he is tempted to forget that, he is now (albeit in many cases most unwillingly) obeying the dictates of his trade union. Such a situation is a recipe for disaster.

Surmounting the dome of the Old Bailey, London's Central Criminal Court, the grandeur of the splendour of justice is a stark contrast to the squalor of the prison. The prison officer, stretched heavenwards, but in it she does not grip a scroll containing a trade union agreement, but rather the sword of state, which is there to remind her of the whole might of the state supports justice in her work.

Let no one be in any doubt whatever. When prison officers overlook their promise to her Majesty and replace it with a contradictory loyalty to the state, the whole structure of the state is imperilled. The actions taken by prison officers in the current dispute are, therefore, of primary importance; hence the need for clear thinking.

Secondly, as your readers will also recall, in her letter to the *Times*, stretched from justice holds the scales, and it is according to the weight of evidence that the man in the court below is either found guilty or is acquitted. The sheer fairness of British justice has long since held the admiration of the civilized world, and this fairness continues long after sentence has been passed and throughout the period when he has been denied his liberty and is doing time.

English prisons are grossly overcrowded and physically mostly out of date, but nevertheless so many safeguards are built in, such as a prisoner's right to petition the Secretary of State and the Euro-

pean Commission of Human Rights, that we cannot but help admire the way in which by and large prisoners are treated. But if a prison officer forgets his promise to the Sovereign, all this collapses like a pack of cards.

Thirdly, your readers will recall that not far from the Old Bailey there stands another building, also surrounded by a large dome, of even greater fame. St. Paul's Cathedral. Above this dome there stands the cross of Christ. Prison officers may, or may not, be committed Christians, but in either case they have inherited a Christian tradition. The tradition is one of "caring" for those in their charge. They care and are concerned for the men for whom they are responsible for 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. But if they forget their promise to their Sovereign...

We have written enough, Sir, to demonstrate to your readers that any kind of industrial action by prison officers is wholly incompatible not only with the promise a prison officer makes to the Queen, but also with the sheer fairness and the "caring" aspects of British justice. The conclusion is inescapable. However, the current dispute is completed, the real issue at stake is that of whether the prison officer should continue to retain the right of industrial action.

If the Government has the welfare of the prisoners in mind, and indeed in every other prison in the country, at heart, this is the issue which must be grasped. If it is not, the Home Secretary may achieve a successful conclusion to this dispute only to be faced by another in a few months' time again. The May committee was appointed because, as a result of industrial action by staff, near chaos was experienced in the Prison Service in 1978. It was given the very widest terms of reference, but sadly failed to grasp this nettle.

We write as four members of the Prison Service with a combined experience of over 115 years, and we state with simplicity and with clarity that the special relationship of the prison officer to her Majesty as the Pount of Justice is totally incompatible with the right of industrial action dictated by a trade union. We might just as well permit members of the Armed Forces or of the Police Service to join a trade union and invoke industrial action.

We state with all the emphasis at our command that prison officers should be placed on the same footing as these other services, and we would add for good measure that the majority of prison officers, who are both loyal and hardworking, would breathe a great sigh of relief if this were done as they are deeply unhappy at current events. We would also add that the right of the right of industrial action being given up, the service should be especially well cared for by the Government.

Anxious that the safety of the state and of the public should be assured, we have felt it our duty to draw the crux of this matter to your attention. We have the honour, Sir, to be, Four of her Majesty's loyal servants.  
F. LIESCHING, Governor,  
D. LONG, Deputy Governor,  
P. J. T. PORTER, Chief Officer I,  
F. HANLEY, Chief Officer II,  
HM Prison,  
Romsey Road,  
Winchester,  
Hampshire,  
October 28.

**Human rights petitions**  
From the Chairman of the Council of Justice  
Sir, Since your leading article on September 22 calling on the Government to renew the "right of individual petition" to Strasbourg without limit of time, and the subsequent letter from Mr. Ingham Aitken and others (September 25), only two of your correspondents have attempted to argue that this now well-established right should be allowed to lapse next January.

We believe that both among Mr. Silverstone (October 2) describes the Strasbourg procedures as "undemocratic and alien". They are no more and no less democratic than any other judicial procedure, based on principles of justice evolved over centuries in civilized countries, with a strong infusion of the system developed in our own courts. He also contends that Strasbourg has "power to overrule Parliament". It has nothing of the kind: all it can do is to declare that her Majesty's Government is in breach of the Convention. It is then up to HM to put matters right; if that requires legislation, HM must try to persuade Parliament to enact it—and Parliament is perfectly free to refuse.

Mr. Bennion (September 29) should know better than to describe the members of the Strasbourg Commission as "European civil servants". They are in fact judges, practitioners and teachers of law of high distinction in their own countries, and are required by the Convention to sit in their individual capacity, independent of any government. But Mr. Bennion's main point is that questions of human rights should be decided by politicians, and not by judges. Perhaps he needs to be reminded that the reason why human rights are today protected by international law is precisely because of what some politicians, in some countries, perpetrated in the 1930s, sheltered by the doctrine that how a state treated its own subjects was none else's concern—a doctrine still prayed in by many oppressive regimes today.

Human rights stand above party politics. As an all-party organization concerned to uphold and strengthen the principles of the rule of law, and the preservation of the fundamental liberties of the individual in the UK, we entirely support your editorial view, and would urge the Government to renew the right of individual petition to Strasbourg.

Moreover, we have now had more than a quarter of a century's experience of the work of the Strasbourg institutions. In that time, they have developed an important and influential jurisprudence in many areas of human rights law, and earned wide respect for the sense and responsibility of their decisions. No nation that respects the fundamental freedoms of its citizens has anything to fear from them. There is therefore no longer any reason for keeping the right of individual petition on probation. Our next renewal should at last be made permanent, as it already is in a number of other Convention countries.  
Yours, etc.  
JOHN FOSTER,  
Justice,  
85 Chancery Lane, WC2,  
October 22.

## Japanese model for industrial health

From Professor A. G. Schweinberger

Sir, According to Mr. Rees-Mogg (October 23) the key cause of the current problems of the *Times* lies in an inadequate structure of social, industrial and personnel relationships rather than shortage of finance. Furthermore, Mr. Rees-Mogg suggests very perceptively that ready availability of finance has been a hindrance rather than a help in the attempts to solve the fundamental social, industrial and personnel problems of *The Times*.

It is my firm belief that something very similar applies to the British economy as a whole and the way it has been handled by the current and previous governments.

Surely, the current monetarist policies pursued by HM Government are very clearly a manifestation of the long-held (and ill-founded) belief that the social, industrial and political problems of this country (which lie at the root of its economic problems) can be solved by economic means.

This illusion, which is nurtured in the form of a long list of economic policy proposals, is based upon a confusion about the direction of causality and too narrow a framework of reference.

Even a casual inspection of recent comparative economic history supplies ample evidence that a certain social, industrial and political structure is a precondition of economic progress. One of many possible examples of this claim is the life employment system operated in Japan by big companies. According to pure economic analysis this system should lead to inefficiencies in resource allocation because it reduces labour mobility. In fact, the system may be regarded as one of the keystones of Japanese economic success, because it has made possible a high rate of technical progress and a high degree of efficiency of resource allocation within firms.

The set of social and political frameworks which are conducive to economic progress will probably contain several elements and it is by no means obvious which of these is most easily achievable, given the special circumstances of this country. But, most importantly, it seems just as obvious that such a framework simply will evolve as a consequence of Keynesian, monetarist or any other economic policy measures.

Yours faithfully,  
A. G. SCHWEINBERGER,  
School of Economic and Social Studies,  
University of East Anglia,  
Norwich,  
October 27.

## CND marches back

From Miss Mercy Edgdale

Sir, Your leader writer today (October 28) has misled *Times* readers. Speaking of CND it states: "An agreement between the superpowers would do much to weaken it (CND)". As this is one of the aims of CND this is of course a negation of truth—unless of course one takes a cynical view of a movement which has attracted support from people of all political persuasions (Tory voters included) and those campaigning for multilateral disarmament as well as those for unilateral.

I would rather commend your readers to Sir John Lawrence's letter in the same issue. Your leader writer could profit much from this great man's understanding of the way in which other countries react when they feel threatened by us. Yours faithfully,  
MERCY EDGDALE,  
55 Queen's Gate Mews, SW7,  
October 28.

## Medical school's future

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London

Sir, Before I write (October 28) in reply to Mr. Ennals (October 27) I consulted Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, who was in the chair at the meeting. He confirmed that I gave an assurance that if acute beds continued to exist in the Westminster Hospital there would be no need to merge the Westminster Medical School with Charing Cross.

The issue cannot be confined solely to the provision of acute beds. The reorganisation of medical education in London has been the subject of debate since the royal commission reported and a number of factors which have led to the recommendations now being made in the university are set out in the reports of the last eight months. Yours, etc.  
NIEL ANNAN,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Senate House, Malet Street, WC1,  
October 29.

## Ambridge affairs

From Mr Peter Poulton

Sir, Because my newspapers are not delivered, I first heard of your editorial "A death in Ambridge" (October 29) on a BBC early morning news programme. The short quotation you gave indicated that you were making a serious, if not actually vicious, attack on me. I quickly drafted a reply, dripping with outrage and containing an odd little passage or two of comment on the peculiarly inopportune moment *The Times* had chosen to give advice on industrial relations.

When eventually I read the whole piece, I was delighted to see with what elegance you had debunked and deflated the whole nonsensical, and I believe EEC-inspired, stunt. However, I deeply resent the allegation that my name is "made up". How such a suggestion can be made by a newspaper whose editors are expected to believe in called Rees-Mogg is beyond me, but rest assured that you will hear more of this matter when, as we trade unionists are wont to say, my executive has met. Yours faithfully,  
PETER LOUIEVEZ,  
General Secretary,  
British Actors Equity Association,  
8 Herley Street, W1,  
October 29.







# Alfred the great: a formidable double portrait

## Michael Ratcliffe



Alfred Tennyson, photographed at Manchester by James Mudd in 1857, from *The Tennyson Album*, a biography in photographs by Andrew Wheatcroft (Routledge, £10.50). The Tennysons passed through Manchester on their way to the Lake District. While they were there, they heard Dickens give a recitation of *The Christmas Carol*, and visited the National Art Exhibition.

Laurie Taylor

**Elaine Feinstein**

## Glenys Roberts

## David Williams

most likely still alive: what else could an author do?

Production history apart, Editor Smeethurst—currently *The Archers'* producer—contributes three chapters of his own, and the book is made up from earliest dates to the time of going to press. Very handy for critics and addicts, handy still if there had been an index—although the prospect of consulting an appendix is not very attractive.

Mr. Smeethurst cannot make a catalogue into a good read, and he can be very readable as his final chapter 'The Future' (more accurately an assessment of the present) shows. The remainder of the book consists of chapters by Mollie Harris (now playing Martha Woodford) about her experience as a seasonal agricultural labourer in the Fifties; another by Phil Woodford, the boy from Louisa (now on Country Matters) about the changing face of gamekeeping; and finally Anthony Parkin who serves as Agricultural Story Editor describes how the programme is made, and how accurate and up to date. This is the best chapter of them all—a mine of interesting detail and a caution to the serialist's detractors.

**David Wade**

## Giuliano Dego

**Bloodwealth**  
**Blair Stuart**  
A splendid first novel set in the African Bush  
**There is more than an echo of Graham**  
**Greene in the subtle combination of action,**  
**contemporary political dilemma and**  
**personal and moral conflict.' Catholic Herald**

...sadly funny posthumously published memoirs...  
Clancy Sigel, Guardian  
rice 55-56 (hardback) £3-80 (paperback)  
**Sidgwick & Jackson**

[illegible]



# Stock Exchange Prices

## Shares marked lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 27. Dealings End, Nov 7. \$ Contango Day, Nov 10. Settlement Day, Nov 17  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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The  
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compared with 1,331,000 in arch.

The changes in the level of employment tend to reflect seasonal changes in the level of employment, but not everyone who loses a job necessarily registers as unemployed. Sometimes, if the workforce expands, employment can rise without there being any corresponding rise in total employment.

The official index measuring a employed labour force fell 99.0 in the second quarter compared with the first quarter 1975-76.

Earnings up 22pc, page 13







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Energy gaps in the Canadian budget

The Canadian stockmarket has been one of the strongest in the world this year, and for some time. In front of the country's budget in two years the Toronto Composite Index moved ahead steadily yesterday once the budget details had been gestured. Much of these deal with the energy which have come increasingly to the fore following the Government's decision to re-evaluate the domestic price level, and there are few significant changes in the underlying approach of the new Liberal government despite the effects of the recession and increasing inflation. The budget measures may however turn out to be rather tougher than the market comes to judge by the general marking up energy shares yesterday. The proposed per cent Federal royalty on operating leases will hit cash flows, quite heavily in year.

But the real significance is that the move to only exacerbate the political tensions between the Federal authorities and the Alberta and Saskatchewan state governments which are already casting a long shadow over Canadian politics. The authorities also seem to be ducking the problems involved in keeping oil prices artificially low given that it is only proposed to bring them in line with world prices over a four-year period. Meanwhile the moves to raise Canadian ownership of domestic energy production only deter foreign exploration although likelihood of one or two outright purchases of foreign oil companies will add to speculative interest.

As far as the broader framework is concerned, the overall economic impact is likely to be small. The authorities have been giving any immediate boost to the economy despite official predictions of negligible growth this year and next. The hope is that higher energy taxes and public spending will shrink the budget deficit from £14,200m this year to £7,000m next.

Equities are also likely to take heart from the absence of any rise in corporate taxation, banks in particular heartened by the appearance of any windfall profits tax. Bank for example, rose \$4 to \$55.5, supply growth however is still in inflation and with another rise in States rate cope with monetary policy is not restrictive enough to prevent rises in Canadian interest rates, and inflation remaining in double figures outlook for bond markets is much less active.

### line. Matheson plot

Shares in Jardine, Matheson is rising even by the frenetic standards of the Hongkong market. Shares still waiting to hear the terms of the £1,000m (£81m) rights issue, and at the beginning of the month have been sent back to their calculators the news that Jardine is issuing 25 new shares, an increase in its capital of under 10 per cent, to Hongkong in return for HK\$760m cash. While with the Jardine share price hovering above HK\$30 for the 10 days, the company can now force conversion of a loan stock which adds another 11 per cent to the dilution from the warrants with the rights unsecured loan stock, is clearly moving at breakneck speed to sell its equity while piling up cash. It was already some HK\$994m in the lance sheet.

scale of all this is indicative of the imperative now driving the Jardine. With Jardine now holding 32 per cent of Land after the HK\$1,200m assets swap last month the two companies are clearly tightening links in response to the traumatic summer when Sir Pao cooly outmanoeuvred them to per cent of Hongkong and Kowloon pressure, if it was possible, marginally last week when Wharf and Kong, headed by Mr Li Ka Shing, Y. K. a director of Hongkong and Jardine, announced a HK\$150m proposal and the intention to foster a relationship. The market took the hint and the Chinese interests finally ready to attack the mightiest British "hongs" reached fever pitch. Coupled with a seemingly endless activity had kept the market at a boil, but the Jardine Share Index fell 20.55 to 1,451.38 yesterday. Meanwhile London Jardine's price slipped 16p

to 229p. So, while the market as a whole may well regain its composure, the implication for Jardine shares is that the huge increases in capital not only make it a daunting bid prospect but also probably rather expensive for the immediate future.

With a mass of imponderable behind-the-scenes activity still rumbling on, shareholders will have to decide whether this defence is in the best long-term interests of their company or whether the immediate dilution is too high a price to pay.

### Arthur Bell Looking for growth overseas

Arthur Bell injected some cheer into the whisky sector with results showing a marginal rise in pretax profits to £16.8m in the year to end June. Recovering some of their recent underperformance, the shares rose 8p to 180p, where they yield 4.8 per cent after a 15 per cent dividend rise and stand on a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 10.4.

Given the present state of the industry—the giant Distillers is working short-time at most bottling plants while Tomatin recently announced an interim loss—Bell has done well enough. But the group's forecast in March that it would at least maintain whisky profits in the second half of the year has proved optimistic. All the same Bell has still held its head up better than most. Falling consumer demand and destocking by distributors reduced industry sales by 19 per cent in the year to end June, but Bell's volume decline was only 8 per cent so market share has risen again to 24 per cent of the domestic market.

There should be improved profits in the first half of 1980-81 despite losses in glass containers where demand has slumped and the workforce has been cut. However whisky profits should increase over the depressed comparative period when sales were slack in the wake of two budgets.

In the longer term, growth for Bell must lie mainly overseas for its penetration of the home market precludes any further dramatic growth. Export volume is pushing ahead but export sales of £22.9m are still a small slice of the total and the move into the United States has met with limited success so far. However there is now talk of an acquisition to develop this market to keep interest in the shares alive.

● The rationale behind Brooke Bond Liebig's acquisition of a 25 per cent stake in Mullins-Denny looks now as if it should become part of the tea group's long-term strategy of finding a new United Kingdom arm. For Mullins-Denny's half-time results, with pretax profits dipping by 37 per cent to



The Earl of Limerick, chairman of Mullins-Denny.

£3m on static sales of £114m, suggests that the going could get even tougher giving Brooke Bond more time before it pounces. While Brooke Bond would have anticipated the extent of the damage, high interest rates would weaken on Mullins-Denny, which in fact cost £1.5m more than last year. It is unlikely to have foreseen the near £1m profits fall to £100,000 from Thailand where agricultural sales have dropped away.

The United Kingdom demand downturn was also more pronounced in May and June and the group admits that the last half-year will produce smaller profits than the first. So Brooke Bond may want to take advantage of the Takeover Panel rule which forbids it offering less than 80p a share, a 10p premium on yesterday's price, until next July, the first anniversary of the dawn raid.

Moreover any takeover bid has to offer a cash alternative, which at 80p would value Mullins-Denny at £60m, a price considered to be generous in view of the problems that lie ahead for the timber group whose borrowings will stand at £14m by the year end.

## Economic notebook

### Before the axe falls...

What really lies behind the debate in Cabinet over the Treasury's demands for a new round of spending cuts? It is that present policies cannot produce the results which are required by the Government's medium-term financial strategy. No matter what forecast you use, the level of public spending and public borrowing and, also, in all probability, of growth in the money supply come out higher than the Government wants for the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), even on fairly optimistic assumptions, around £15,500m and it could well be higher. The Government's medium-term plan calls for it to be around £7,500m in 1981-82.

That is the simple arithmetic underlying the latest round of agonising. If the figures are to be met, then either public spending has to be cut or taxes have to rise. Why does the Government face this choice and what should it do about it?

Some of the problems which are being faced ought to be no surprise to readers of this notebook which pointed out immediately after the Budget that parts of the Government's spending plans were clearly unattainable. The forecast improvement in the nationalised industries performance seemed unlikely then; it seems impossible now.

This is partly the result of the recession, as is another component of public spending, the unemployment pay bill. We have now passed the point at which there can be any serious suggestion that the recession is turning out to be no more serious than expected.

Most forecasters are now suggesting an output drop of 11 per cent or more between 1980 and 1981. There seems no prospect of a significant upturn during the course of next year. It is this which is producing the strains on two of the Government's intermediate targets, public spending and the PSBR. The Treasury's target for which they were based are not coming right.

Ministers seem to recognize this and the ground is being laid for explaining how a PSBR higher than 7,500m can be reconciled with the monetary targets which are really at the core of the strategy.

But in doing so they are adopting an odd approach. What they seem to be saying is that an increase in public borrowing which comes through

Against that is a strong feeling, backed up by complaints from the Confederation of British Industry about interest rates and the exchange rate policy, calls for a toughening of policy.

The argument goes as follows. Public borrowing has been running at such a high level that it has been necessary to have very high interest levels to fund it without boosting the money supply. These high interest rates have led to inflows of funds from abroad which have pushed up the value of sterling. The combination of an overvalued pound and high interest rates is putting all of the burden on to industry. In order to help industry we must cut public borrowing, cut interest rates and let the economy grow through improved competitiveness and greater industrial confidence.

It is hard to imagine an argument which is more calculated to drive the economy into ever-

### Burden on industry

deepening recession. If there is one thing which has held up rather well over recent years it is that a tightening of fiscal policy leads to less demand and less output and that a loosening leads to expansion.

On a constant employment basis the Government has been setting itself progressively tighter targets since taking office; and we have seen the results.

Anyone who runs a business should ask himself a simple question. If the Government raises taxes in its next Budget, or cuts its spending, is this likely to increase the level of activity or cause it to fall?

There is, of course, a way to resolve the purely mathematical problems of making a contractionary Budget cause expansion.

It could lead to renewed confidence that inflation will fall, which could in turn lead to a reduction in savings as a proportion of national income.

Such a vision is far removed from the reality of life. With unemployment rising at 100,000 a month, few people can feel secure enough to go on a spending spree.

Indeed, at the core of the hopes about reducing the rate of increase in pay which is growing in ministerial minds is the belief that most people are now very frightened indeed of losing their jobs. Such a attitude may be good for employers in pay bargaining—but it is not helpful to consumer confidence.

If the Government decides that it will stick to its financial plan and tighten fiscal policy in the next Budget it ought to say clearly what it is arguing. This is that the recession is beginning to pay dividends in cutting inflation and that we need to go on making the recession deeper to finish off the job.

If that is what it is arguing then it owes us one further piece of open government. It should say just how much deeper it is willing to let the recession go and how much an upturn will follow, together with its plans for coping with inflation.

Ministers have argued in the past that forecasts about growth and the Cabinet ministers agree that they have no plans or targets for output, simply a few assumptions which they use to work out the arithmetic of their monetary framework. The number of stores and other possible to hold in shape.

But the pessimism expressed by conventional models expressed about the economy a year ago has been proved right, and the Cabinet ministers agree to a further dose of the same medicine they ought to be sure how it will affect the patient and should tell us, too.

David Blake

### 'Sacrosanct' total spending

lower tax yield ought to be contemplated; but there must be no such heading to higher spending.

This was spelled out by ministers when the strategy was launched at the time of the April Budget. The individual spending programmes would be varied but the total spending figures, it was said, were "sacrosanct". That approach makes no sense at all.

Why does the Government insist on cuts to make up for extra pay to unemployment benefit when it is not seeking to raise other tax revenues to make up for the loss of income tax caused by rising unemployment?

The Government is really prepared to accept some increase in its borrowing because of the recession it ought to accept that part of that increase will come from higher spending than it expected.

But just how far is the Government prepared to see its borrowing rise? The signs are very confused. On one side are the arguments of practicality, that it will be virtually impossible to raise more than £1.5bn anyway so why not accept the fact and say that automatic stabilizers are being allowed to do their work?

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## Day of decision at Longbridge

Clifford Webb

On a muddy playingfield across the road from BL's Longbridge car plant some 5,000 workers are today pitting Sir Michael Edwards' brand of strong management to the test yet again. Similar mass meetings are taking place at other car plants in the group but none with the importance of Longbridge—the home of the Metro.

If the Metro men accept their shop stewards' recommendation to strike against the company's 6.8 per cent wage offer they will not only blight the critical early weeks of the launch but will cast serious doubts on the Government's response to Sir Michael's latest call for a further £400m of taxpayers' money. Without that aid the new LC 10 medium range car and the new light weight Jaguar will never appear. Both are crucial to BL's long-term viability.

A fortnight ago Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director, and chief negotiator, told the unions that 6.8 per cent was the final offer. Yesterday Sir Michael put it even more bluntly: "We cannot pay a penny more and we would pay a penny more". By now the unions know that the days when BL chairman said "final" when they really meant "latest", ended when Sir Michael became chairman three years ago.

In April, after five months of dreary, repetitive talks with the 27 union representatives on BL Cars' joint negotiating committee, he took the unheard of step of imposing a 5 per cent settlement backed by a 92-page document setting out pioneering changes in working practices.

The resulting strike by 18,500 workers was met with equal firmness. A "return to work or be dismissed" ultimatum—plus a split between Mr Moss Evans' Transport and General Workers Union and the more moderate Mr Terry Duffy's Amalgamated Union of

Engineering Workers—saw the strike collapse.

Can Sir Michael do the same again? In some respects the portents are good. Extensive short-time working, more than 30,000 redundancies in 30 months and the fear that the continuing recession, have produced a new spirit of realism on the shop-floor. Shop stewards admit reluctantly that more and more workers are questioning their actions and recommendations.

That they are armed with sufficient facts and figures to do this is the direct result of management's frequent recourse to explanatory leaflets and its readiness to organize ballots on important issues.

When BL says it lost £155m in the first six months of this year and that it is fighting a desperate battle to maintain a marginal cash flow, workers see first-hand evidence of this in idle assembly lines and former colleagues queuing for dole money.

The militant shop stewards' body has been relatively quiet in recent months and this has led to premature speculation that they have retired defeated from the field. Nothing could be further from the truth. Their leader, Mr Jack Adams, convenor at Longbridge and chairman of the unofficial BL Combined Shop Stewards Committee, is a self-effacing backroom worker unlike his predecessor the ebullient Mr Derek Robinson who revelled in holding the front of the stage on every possible occasion.

Since Mr Robinson's shock dismissal last year, Mr Adams has been quietly repairing the damage done to the shop stewards' standing within their own plants. At his inspiration they have spent their time winning back support by listen-

ing more attentively to workers' views.

Jack insists that it is better to lead from the back than stand up front shouting the odds like Derek did," said one of his Longbridge colleagues last night.

Adams is reported to have told shop stewards that they have devolved the strike weapon by using it too frequently in the past. He is said to have urged them to wait for "a strike we can win" before calling out the troops.

Colleagues say he now believes the 6.8 per cent final offer, coming only six months after an imposed 5 per cent, is the right issue. His own plant, Longbridge, is ideally placed to cause the most damage. With demand for the new Metro exceeding targets, it is the only one in the group where production is actually being increased and overtime worked.

The fact that Monday's meeting decided to test support for a strike by calling mass meetings today is more evidence of the new policy of "leading from the back". Less than two years ago they would have sent a strike instruction into the plant and mounted pickets before most workers knew what was happening. This time they will hold a further meeting on Monday to discuss the response before issuing a general strike call.

Meanwhile, managers and some full-time union officials have been carrying out their own shopfloor soundings and they report little support for a strike. But as Mr Adams said last night: "Mass meetings are very difficult to gauge. A skilful speaker, backed by strategically placed supporters, can easily swing the vote his way."

Whatever the result of today's voting, BL is unlikely to leave the field to the shop stewards. It will almost certainly resort to the ballot box.

## Bolivia heads for bankruptcy

The regime of General Garcia Meza (right) remains ostracized by the world at large and most international aid has been stopped



Puno, Lake Titicaca

Bolivia, which officially starts half-way across the lake from here, is going slowly bankrupt.

Since the armed forces seized power in July—the country's 189th coup in 165 years of independence—trade has dwindled and overseas debt mounted. Various kinds of aid have stopped after the coup. This bloody interruption of the accession to power of a democratically elected president.

Production of tin, the mainstay of the legitimate Bolivian economy, is thought to have fallen sharply as the miners, who were supposed to maintain a sullen hostility to the regime of General Luis Garcia Meza. With reduced overseas earnings the new government has to service an external debt of about \$3,500m, much of which becomes due in the next few months.

General Garcia Meza has promised "drastic measures" to improve the economy. In what was received as a masterly piece of irony he has called for a "return to the regime of General Garcia Meza". There are rumours of coup and counter-coup, but as one military ruler remarked, the time to start worrying is when the grapevine goes quiet.

People fleeing as refugees and tourists coming to La Paz report that things are quiet. There is a curfew and frequent confusion over exit documents, but no reports of harassment.

It is expected, however, that stringent economic measures will severely test the ability of the regime to keep control of a country which has proved to be one of the world's least governable.

Meanwhile, the regime remains ostracized and largely unrecognized both by its neighbours and the rest of the world at large. The arrest and expulsion of western journalists and the seizing of international trade union funds in recent weeks

have only served to tarnish the regime's image still further.

It was occurrences similar to these which prompted Britain to cancel a £18m package of aid for Combol, the state mining corporation. It was intended that the loan should be used to buy British mining equipment and any interest which accrued was to be diverted to supporting miners' welfare projects.

British companies have a long history of activity in this area. One of the steamers to ply Lake Titicaca between Puno and Guayaquil, on the Bolivian side, was built in the 1860s in Scotland. It was navigated round Cape Horn to Mollendo, where it was dismantled and carried across the Andes on the backs of mules. At the lake's edge it was reassembled by Indians under Scottish supervision.

GEC Telecommunications recently completed a microwave system for Bolivia, but there is now only a small British presence in the country. The embassy in Lima to would-be visitors is "Don't go, unless it is essential".

Our ambassador remains in La Paz, but is not communicating with the regime.

One company still doing business is W. S. Atkins, the consulting engineer, which has been preparing plans for a new industrial township at Cochabamba for several years. Mr Don Butcher, who recently returned from La Paz, said that the company was anxious to fulfil its obligations to Bolivia.

He conceded that the lack of continuity in direction made work difficult.

British tourists are still travelling to La Paz, and the hotels there have been at great pains to put out that they are still in business.

Trade is small and dwindling. In the first eight months of 1980 exports to Britain were down on last year from £22.2m to £19.5m. Imports fell from £7.3m to £5.3m. The fall is likely to be more pronounced when the effects of the latest change of direction are felt.

Prospects for Bolivia's readmittance to the circle of international trade and diplomacy remain poor. Only in one area can Bolivia report any evidence of increased productive activity—the cooking and trafficking of cocaine. The contribution of the drug to Bolivia's trade balance is put at more than \$600m.

General Garcia Meza's regime has always denied any direct interest in the trade, despite allegations by an American senator of conspiracy.

Last weekend Lima newspapers were applying the headline "La Capital de la Droga" to Cochabamba, a tiny peninsula jutting into Lake Titicaca. Reports spoke of the finger of land being a "No-go area" controlled by a South American mafia and plugged into an international circuit of as many as 1,580 drug traffickers.

John Huxley

## Business Diary: Mole talk • Name of the game



"It happens to be my idea of a flag of convenience."

After, who parted from British Steel Corporation, his year with a pocket compensation for the his job as Director of Finance, will have a new role for one month.

Former Economist and Times journalist will conference for a brief time to stop leaks from "organizations and deal with investment is a personal expertise could be enlightening or ESC during the dark of the steel strike a corporation launched overseas section against television in an force the company the mole who had up on with private ESC is.

Superintendent John leading figure in the tion of the Moors was enlisted by ESC down the mole, but success.

Compensation has him to set up a public consultancy and to such freelance activity: chairing, next month's ce, which is being l by Oyez. Inter Business Communication of moles is

not a subject Coulter, or many people at BSC, counting on which, perhaps explains why Michael Zander, the Guardian's legal correspondent and Professor of Law and London School of Economics, has been signed up to give a talk entitled "First Cash Your Mole".

Oyez tell me that they have run a number of similar courses on the media over the years but this is the first which has looked closely at the role of the mole.

The event is obviously proving attractive. So far some 100 delegates have shelled out £109.25 each to attend.

With Bruce Page, the editor of the New Statesman among the speakers they must, I fear, expect no platitudes about the needs for privacy in business. The pages of Page's journal are so filled with leaks these days that one would expect the offer of a story from conventional sources to be greeted with disdain in Green Turnstile.

Only a day after it became known that the Green Shield trading stamp operation is to close down comes some justification of one of the events which set the group on the slippery slope.

Three years ago Tesco had nearly 800 stores, many of them small and uneconomic, and a trading policy which relied heavily on Green Shield stamps. The company shed a couple of

hundreds of stores and directed the Green Shield first in a line of big buyers to desert the once hugely successful trading stamp house.

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David Hewson

## ATLANTIC ASSETS TRUST LIMITED

Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share adjusted for all Capitalisation Issues from 1955				
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p
52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p	52.1p

The annual report for 1980 which has just been published can be obtained from 1980 & Sime Ltd. at the address below.

1980 & Sime Limited, Investment Managers, One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.







## Commodities

—The London delta price of wheat was 210 higher at 2373.00¢. Delta price was 28 higher at 2401.00¢.

—Future 1c per bushel contract was barely steady Jan. 25-30: March, 409.00-94.25; May, 460.00-50.00; July, 510.00-55.00; Sept., 562.10-62.75; Jan. 231.10-March, 312.00-14.50. Sales 1000. Old Contract Oct. 100.00. 15-day average, 40.88¢.

—**WHEAT** was steady (5c per bushel) 167.50-167.00; Feb. 165.00; March, 155.50-155.00; May, 144.70; Aug. 153.10; Oct. 126.20-124.70; Dec. 56.00. Sales, 625 lots.

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 149.40 on October 1, against 149.36 a week earlier.

## Wall Street

ord-\$ Deposits

Fixed: am. \$643.50 (an ounce);  
\$644 close, \$643.50.  
Ferrand (per coin): \$863-685  
-75-272.5). First  
3 months  
reigns (new): \$162.5-164.5  
5-67.25). Finance

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	6 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	9 months	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	12 months	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

Mass Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	6 months	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
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House Base Rate 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

90.07-90.50c March, 90.95-  
 May, 91.10c July, 90.77-  
 Oct. 85.50 bid-86.00c asked;  
 March, 85.50 bid-84.40c

ORO futures closed mostly lower,  
 but December finished \$5 easier at  
 1.056 while March settled unchanged  
 yesterday at \$2.143 1/2. Dec.

WILCOX SOYABEANS, futures closed	Nov. 15	cents a bushel lower, near
bottom of an 18-cent range in		
live trade. Oil fell .055c to .700c		
local. Gopped \$0.30 to \$5 a ton.		
SOYABEANS, Nov. 920-903 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jan.		
930c; March 974-956c; May 974-		
972c; July 985-97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Aug. 964-951c;		
Nov. 976c; Dec. 846-832c; SOYA-		
BEAN OIL, Nov. 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Jan.		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; March 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Aug.		
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56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Nov. 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Dec.		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Jan. 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Feb.		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; March 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Aug.		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Nov. 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Dec.		
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56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Jan. 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Feb.		
56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; March 56-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May		

HEAT.—Dec. 5437-553c; Mich.  
555c; May, 567-550c; July,  
570-555c; Sept., 546-540c; Dec.  
577-555c. CORN.—Dec. 380-371c;  
March, 390-386c; May, 393-389c;  
July, 394-386c; Sept., 516-515c;  
Dec. 336-352c. OATS.—Dec. 214-  
22c; March, 224-221c; May, 224-

## Key Market

England MLR 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
 3/7/80  
 Banks Base Rate 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
 Mkt Loans 9  
 11: High 14 Low 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> -  
 Treasury Bills (Disc.)  
 Selling  
 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> 2 months 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> 3 months 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Bank Bills (Disc.) Trades (Disc.)

151-152	3 months	152
152-153	4 months	153
153-154	6 months	154
154-155		

Local Authority Bonds	
10-17½	7 months 15½-15
17½-18	8 months 15½-15
16-16½	9 months 15½-15
16-15½	10 months 15½-15
16-15½	11 months 15½-15
15-15½	12 months 14½-14½
Secondary Mkt. FCD Rates (%)	
16-16½	6 months 15½-15½
16-16½	12 months 14½-14½
Local Authority Market (%)	
17-17½	3 months 16-16
17½-17½	6 months 15½
16½-16½	3 year 14½-14½
Interbank Market (%)	
Overnight	

174-163	6 months	157
174-163 <sup>16</sup>	9 months	157 <sup>16</sup>
16 <sup>11</sup> <sub>22</sub> -16 <sup>7</sup> <sub>16</sub>	12 months	14 <sup>11</sup> <sub>11</sub>

House Base Rate 16 1/2%

100

[illegible]











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